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THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

LUCIUS ROBINSON AND THE CANAL RING.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR CONTROLLER DID FOR GEORGE D. LORD—AN EXTRA AWARD THAT COST THE PEOPLE $25,000—INTERESTING INFORMATION FOR GOV. TILDEN—HOW "LITTLE CHARLEY" FAIRCHILD IS SPOKEN OF IN CENTRAL NEW-YORK.

From Our Special Correspondent.

UTICA, Friday, Oct. 8, 1875.

In all the great States of the Union there are to be found large numbers of independent voters who are pledged to no party and controlled by no political leader. These independent citizens are to be divided into two great classes, one of which is influenced only by a sincere desire for the welfare of the country, the other by a self-love which prompts its members to support the candidate who pays them the most money. The Democratic managers of New-York are just now engaged in a determined effort to secure both these classes, and as they have had great experience in one branch of the business, there seems to be no doubt that they will be able to control every man in the State who is low enough to sell his vote. The thinking citizens, however—the men who are independent from principle—are more difficult to manage, and there is good reason to believe that the arguments which Mr. Tilden's agents can advance will have but little influence with them. The stronghold of this class is in Central New-York. The men of which it is composed are intelligent, quick-witted, and, for the most part, well-to-do farmers and mechanics. For years past they have been found voting with the Republicans, but they have always reserved to themselves the right of supporting good men irrespective of party. This class has greatly increased in numbers within the past two years, and there is no doubt that it holds the balance of power in this part of the State. For these reasons the Tilden managers are naturally most anxious to secure its support, and to this end many of the independent local papers have been "fixed," as Boss Kelly would say, and they are now filled with the most ridiculous puffs for the Democratic State and County tickets. The so-called canal reform movement is particularly held up as being worthy of the support of all good citizens, and it is stated that only by the election of Mr. Tilden's State ticket can this movement be carried to a successful termination.

LUCIUS ROBINSON—A MODEL CANAL REFORMER.

This is the one never-ending cry of the Tilden leaders, and when objections are made to their candidates they are always ready with the answer, "Oh, never mind that; whatever else they may do, they will support Sammy in the reform movement." Such being the case, I have been at some pains to discover the canal records of those men on the Tilden ticket who have had any extended connection with the public affairs of the State. Of course, in in this list I do not class the ornamental Mr. Bigelow, nor the unknown Charley Fairchild. Indeed, the only man on the ticket who has any extended record is Mr. Lucius Robinson, the candidate for Controller. This gentleman was forced upon the Syracuse Convention much against the will of the Democratic leaders, and by the express order of Gov. Tilden. He was strongly recommended as a canal reformer, and his Excellency doubtless believed that his "canal record," as it is called, was in every way a clean one. In this, however, the Governor was mistaken. Mr. Robinson may be a very honest and a very capable man, but he is not entirely free from that peculiar aroma which surrounds those persons who have been connected with the Canal Ring. This information will doubtless be a surprise to Mr. Tilden, if he is honest and earnest in his desire to suppress canal frauds, but it is none the less true that Lucius Robinson, of Chemung, his candidate for Controller on the so-called Democratic Reform ticket, secured for George D. Lord, the canal boss, the first award for extra compensation on a canal contract which was ever made to that person. This was in 1863, when Mr. Robinson was Controller and a member of the Canal Board. George D. Lord, then as now a leader of the Canal Ring, held a contract for repairing the Genesee Canal. He claimed extra compensation for the work in progress, and Mr. Robinson, on the 24th of June in the year named, presented, voted for, and secured the passage of a resolution awarding him $25,000. This was paid from the people's money and, as stated above, was the first award for extra compensation ever made to George D. Lord. During the past Winter Mr. Tilden and his friends claimed that when extra awards were made, not only the Controller but the official securing their passage profited by them. I make no charge of this kind against Mr. Robinson, but simply state the facts as they are. The Governor's candidate for Controller will not be able to contradict them.

OPPOSITION TO CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.

The opposition to Mr. Charles S. Fairchild, or "Little Charley" Fairchild, as Gov. Tilden delights to call him, is very great in this part of the State. It will be remembered that the young gentleman named was nominated for the position of Attorney General by the express order of the Governor, and against the wishes of nearly every leading Democrat in the Syracuse Convention. There seems to be nothing against the "boy candidate" personally. He is one of those every-day, easy going people who make many acquaintances and but few enemies. The feeling of opposition mentioned is directed not so much against him as against the managers who were foolish enough to follow the orders of the Governor and insist upon his nomination. Whatever the cause, however, the fact remains the same—he is bitterly opposed in this part of the State, and his name will be scratched by thousands of his own party. The feeling against his election is particularly strong in Madison County, where he was born and where he has lived for the greater part of his life. In the district mentioned he is spoken of as a boy of no experience and but little natural ability. One old Democratic farmer, with whom I conversed upon the subject, neatly expressed the general feeling. He said: "It was bad enough to put that turn-coat Republican Bigelow on the ticket, but to make little Charley Fairchild 'Torney General, that be too much for nature." The opposition to Mr. Tilden's protégé is not only because of his youth and lack of knowledge, it is caused also by a deep-seated feeling of dislike which is cherished in Madison County for all the Fairchild family. This dislike is to be traced to a transaction in which, according to common report, Mr. Fairchild's father, Sidney T. Fairchild, was the principal actor. I refer to what is known here as "Fairchild's attempt to steal the Canastota and Cazenovia Railroad." Casual mention has already been made of this affair in the columns of THE TIMES, but its influence upon the campaign in Madison County is so great as to make it worthy of a more extended notice. All the evidence in the case is now in the hands of Judge Robinson, who acts as Referee. It is said to be most damaging to the Fairchilds, but Judge Robinson, who is a prominent Republican, fearing that he might be charged with a violation of the trust reposed in him, refuses at this time to make it public. I am informed that part of the evidence in the case goes to show that the father of the would-be Attorney General swore that he had invested $250,000 in the road. It is claimed that he did not invest one-fifth of that sum. These, and many other damaging reports, which as I cannot verify, I do not repeat, are circulated regarding the Fairchild family; but as yet "Little Charley" has not denied nor made any explanation of them. If they are untrue, would it not be well for him to bring proof of their falsity? By doing so he would greatly benefit the Democratic Party in this district and in Madison County, but there is good reason to believe that he has sense enough not to make the attempt.

In the Syracuse District, the opposition to Mr. Fairchild is even stronger than it is here, but from another cause. It will be remembered that Syracuse is the home of Judge Pratt, the present Attorney General. This gentleman, upon his election, was solicited by Gov. Seymour and several members of his family to appoint Mr. Fairchild as his deputy. He did so, and, notwithstanding the indifferent support rendered him by the young man, he continued to employ him. Naturally, he now feels indignant at the intentional slight which has been put upon him by the nomination of his deputy, for that the slight was intentional was fully proved by Mr. Peckham's speech in nominating "Little Charley." Attorney General Pratt has many warm friends and followers who feel this insult very keenly. They do not pretend to conceal their indignation, but state openly that they will use all their influence to secure Fairchild's defeat.

H. C.

VIEWS OF GEN. MERRITT ON THE PROSPECTS OF THE CANDIDATES—POWER OF THE CANAL RING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UTICA, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 7, 1875.

Gen. E. A. Merritt, of Potsdam, was in this city yesterday. He has not been much about through the State as yet, but his observation of the canvass, so far as it extends, is favorable to the Republican ticket. He thinks that any and all predictions as to the result in this State are idle until Ohio has indicated the popular drift. Gen. Merritt's intercourse with the Liberals has, of course, been wide, and he thinks it safe to say that about seventy-five per cent. of them will support the ticket nominated at Saratoga. The other twenty-five per cent., consisting almost exclusively of men like Dorsheimer, Littlejohn, and Sherman, have made Democratic affiliations, and will keep them. The Liberal organization, as it formerly existed, is wholly abandoned in this State. Gen. Merritt thinks the movement has done a good work in the influence it has had upon the Democratic Party, if in no other way. Those tendencies of the Republican Party which led to the movement have almost entirely disappeared, and Gen. Merritt sees no reason why the conscientious Liberal cannot again conscientiously cooperate with the Republican Party as the one which promises far better things for the country and the Government than any opponent it has, or is likely to have in the immediate future.

Of his own personal connection with the present canvass Gen. Merritt spoke freely and pleasantly. The nomination for State Treasurer was one which he neither sought nor desired. But he was glad to be of service in the work of bringing all the old Republicans together. The manner in which the nomination was conferred was most gratifying both to him and his friends, and indeed there was nothing in all the work of the convention which was not entirely satisfactory. Gen. Merritt thinks that Seward and Spinner will run largely ahead of their ticket. There are some peculiar points connected with the canvass for Treasurer, to which public attention has not yet been directed. It is well known that Gov. Tilden had a slate at the Syracuse Convention, and that Charles N. Ross, the Democratic candidate for Treasurer, was not on that slate. The Canal Ring has since distinctly claimed that, in that nomination at least, it not only broke the Governor's slate, but secured a man in every way satisfactory to itself. Mr. Ross is a wealthy banker, has had the canal deposits for a long time, and has intimate personal relations with the canal men. Then, again, the two men preceding Mr. Ross on the Democratic ticket are both Republicans, and are not likely to receive that united Democratic vote which will fall to him. All these things would seem to indicate that Mr. Ross will run considerably ahead of his ticket. Gen. Merritt won reputation many years ago by making a vigorous onslaught upon the Canal Ring, so that that influence has as much grudge against him as it has liking for his competitor. It would be a great shame to have the third name on our ticket slaughtered by such an agency. But those who think that the ring will not make its influence felt in this campaign, or that it has ceased to be a power in the State, are ignorant of its ramifications and vitality.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in Minnesota and on the lakes, and thence to Missouri and Tennessee, with north-west to north-east winds, cooler, cloudy weather and rain in the Ohio Valley. North-east to south-east winds, stationary temperature, and pressure prevail in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, with clear weather in the former and cloudy weather in the latter. South-west to south-east winds, low pressure, cloudy weather, and occasional rain in the Eastern and Middle States except Virginia. The rivers have risen at Decatur and Pittsburg, and fallen at Memphis, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Cincinnati, and Augusta.

PROBABILITIES.

For the lakes, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri and Ohio Valleys, and Tennessee, rising barometer, north-west to north-east winds, cooler, partly cloudy, and clearing weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, low barometer, warm, cloudy weather, and occasional rain, followed by clearing and cool weather and north-westerly winds.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 10.—Bernard Bradley, an ex-police officer, residing at No. 44 Oak street, went on a spree on Saturday night last, and returning at a late hour, in a drunken fury attacked his wife, striking her on the head with a bottle several times and afterward throwing boiling water over her. Officers visited the house and arrested Bradley, who was sitting in a chair in a stupor, while his wife was lying behind the stove covered with blood and insensible. Her condition is very critical.

THE VINTAGE OF FRANCE.

HARVESTING THE WINE CROP.

THE PRICE OF SURESNES—HOW THE SEASON IS OPENED—SOLEMN PROCEEDINGS—PROVINCIAL USAGES—SOME CHOICE QUALITIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 27, 1875.

The vintage season has again arrived and all France is engaged upon this rich and important harvest. In two-thirds of the communes of France the opening of the *vendanges* is the great event of the year, and the official and religious forms with which it is surrounded contribute largely to the public interest in it. There are no vineyards in the Department of the Seine, but in the Department of Seine-et-Oise, at Suresnes and Argenteuil, the eastern slopes and hillsides are covered with vines, producing a wine known as *le petit bleu de Suresnes.* It is little better than vinegar. The most of it is used for the manufacture of this necessary article, but the better classes of the wines made in these localities are sold in the cabarets under the name of "little blue." During the past few years the Parisians have taken to the habit of visiting Suresnes during the vintage, not alone to witness the curious spectacle of the *vendangeurs* at their work, but for the more prosaic object of taking a purge. When the juice of the grape is first pressed out, before fermentation has fairly begun, the effect of the wine is like that produced by sweet cider when taken in considerable quantities as it comes from the press. Three or four glasses of new wine have the medicinal effect required, and its action is not accompanied by the colic or cramps produced by most of the purgative waters of Europe. Indeed the effect produced is similar to that of a good dose of castor-oil, and at the same time the medicine is very agreeable to the palate. Thousands of persons here have great faith in this sweet wine cure, and not for the world would they miss their annual visit to the wine-presses of Suresnes as soon as the vintage has been officially opened. All who try it express themselves in enthusiastic terms regarding the good effects of this species of cure, and while I should not like to take the responsibility of recommending it, there may be some doctors who would think it worth while sending a certain class of patients here by way of experiment. The grape cure, which is pretty much the same thing, has become exceedingly popular, and Prince Gortschakoff has found it so efficacious in his case that he tries it every year. By going from place to place the cure can be continued for nearly a month, as the vintage opens at different dates in the different sections. Yesterday I went out to Argenteuil and saw the *vendangeurs* at work. It is always a curious sight. Still more curious was the scene at the wine-presses, where hundreds of Parisians were assembled and waited to take their turn at the gourd after the payment of a few sous. I need not specify the character of the jokes, worthy of Rabelais oftentimes, that were freely circulated in the crowd, but gayety, good humor, and frequently great hilarity everywhere prevailed.

OPENING CEREMONIES.

It may not be generally known that the harvesting of the ripened grapes is not left to the will or caprice of the wine-grower. No one has a right to begin until the publication of what is called the *ban des vendanges.* Before the revolution the vintage bans were issued by the feudal lords of the district, but since the abolition of the old feudal laws the bans have been preserved as a police regulation. Every year, therefore, the Prefects in the seventy-six departments in which wine is grown issue a decree stating that the vintage will commence in fifteen days, and designate the precise day for each of the communes under their jurisdiction. Due regard is had, of course, to the maturity of the grape in each locality, and also to the necessities of labor. Whenever possible the schedule of the bans is so arranged that the *vendangeurs* can begin in the commune where the grapes are supposed to be ripest, and go straight through the department, thus avoiding the long night journeys they would have to make if the bans were issued in a hap-hazard fashion. In the large towns, like Bordeaux, Toulouse, Lyons, Marseilles, Dijon, and Auxerre, the opening of the vintage is announced by prefectoral decree, printed upon white paper and posted up throughout the department in the same manner as the laws. As I have more than once remarked, in France white paper for posters is reserved for the use of the Government, and all other placards, whether electoral addresses or business announcements, must be printed upon colored paper. In smaller places it is the Mayor who announces that the Prefect has ordered the opening of the vintage, and in the villages and hamlets this is done by the public crier, who appears with his drum, generally when the people are coming out of church, and, after beating it until he has collected a crowd about him, the crier reads the Mayor's order from the manuscript. This habit is still preserved in many places of considerable size. At Clisson, in La Vendée, where I happen to be a small proprietor, the habit of having the decrees of the Administration, auction sales, and other public items announced by the town crier, is retained by tradition, although the same thing is published by printed placards posted upon the walls. There is a certain amount of utility in this double publication, for it prevents persons from pleading that they cannot read as an excuse for a violation of the Mayor's orders. The crier is bound to beat his drum at the door of all the churches, and in the public place of every hamlet or bourg in the commune. The bans must be published fifteen days before that fixed for the opening, and in wine-growing hamlets the visit of the crier is awaited with anxiety. As soon as he appears a crowd collects about him; he makes his solemn entry accompanied by a large escort, and, proud of his uniform and of the importance of his mission, he beats his drum longer than necessary, perhaps, for the amusement of admiring children, then draws a formidable-looking document from his belt. "*Oyez, oyez, oyez!*" he cries three times, then announces that "in the name of M. le Maire, the vintage will be opened on and after" such a date.

PROVINCIAL USAGES.

In Burgundy and the south of France, where the people are all religious, the ceremony of publishing the vintage bans is regarded as a public fête. After the morning mass all rush to the spot where the crier stands beating his drum, and after the reading there are cries of *Vive M. le Maire,* when that functionary is popular; great joy prevails and the bells of the church begin a lively carillon. This is heard by those in the farm-houses, who get out at once the baskets and casks used for the vintage, and set them upon the grass to greet the eyes of those returning from church. The evening is passed in festivities. During the fortnight that elapses everything is prepared, and when the important day arrives every one is in readiness to begin work by 2 o'clock in the morning. The masters then go to the public place to recruit their force from the *vendangeurs* who have arrived during the night, some of them coming from distant parts of the country. Hundreds of nomadic harvesters come from districts where wine is not cultivated on account of the superior wages paid during the grape harvest. This force is composed of old men, robust women, and young girls with stout backs, solid shoulders, a well-developed biceps, and sometimes with remarkably pretty faces. They have to have stout legs as well, for it is no easy work to climb the steep hill sides carrying upon the back a hod of grapes that grows heavier and heavier every moment. In the Bocage and some other places the masters take their hands to a mass said at five o'clock in the morning, where all are expected to pray for a bounteous vintage. After mass all go to the vineyards, and, after strapping the wooden hods upon their backs, they wait until the master indicates to each his range of vines. This is for the purpose of placing the young strong men in advance, so as to leave, for modesty's sake, the young girls behind them in mounting the steep ascent. But when fired by emulation and only intent upon their work the girls are apt to pass the laggards, and think of nothing but the glory of coming out first at the end of their line of vines. The same feeling animates them that is seen in mowers, and everyone knows what burdens of ridicule are heaped upon the head of the man who lags behind and comes in after his companions have taken a momentary repose and sharpened their scythes for a fresh start. When the *vendangeurs* have been placed the master gives the signal to begin; all strike up a lively harvest song and go at their work with a will. When the wooden hods are filled they are placed in a cart and sent off to the press. The hods are water-tight like casks, for the weight of the grapes presses a great deal of juice from the bunches first thrown in, and this has to be preserved. At night, despite their fatigue, the *vendangeurs* enjoy their harvest feast, always ending in a dance, which recalls the ancient bacchanales; but instead of being licentious, as in pagan days, these dances are simply gay. The ancient Gauls, we are told, were in the habit of carrying their gods about the vines before beginning the vintage, and some vestiges of these ancient customs are still preserved in Languedoc, where the priests are called out to bless the vines, and where the people carry the sacred relics of their church or the statue of the patron saint of the locality through their vineyards. These statues are covered with vine leaves and bunches of grapes, and resemble the picture of Bacchus or of the bacchantes. In many of these vintage scenes we find relics of the customs of more than two thousand years ago.

CHOICE WINES.

A few words about the superior quality of wines may be found of interest. Great precautions are taken with three or four vintages in France, and the *vendangeurs* are not recruited from the ordinary run of such laborers. They are all picked men, very well paid, and are made to understand that they occupy positions of trust. Take Clos-Vougeot, for example, the first quality of wine produced in the world, and held at a price which places it beyond the reach of all but a few crowned heads and archi-millionaires. The vintage of the Clos-Vougeot is as solemn as a religious ceremony, and the men are made to understand that every cluster of grapes is worth about its weight in gold. Yet even the confidential agents employed to gather the grapes have to do so under the eyes of inspectors, and a strict guard is kept over the baskets. Every year a company of soldiers arrive from Dijon, and are posted as sentinels about the vineyard and about the buildings in which the grapes are stored. A powder magazine or a lot of cavalry forage could not be more carefully guarded. The soldiers have orders to arrest any man seen taking a single grape. This guard is kept up until the wine is put in bottles. As Clos-Vougeot is sold all over the world, and at prices far below those paid for it on the spot, one naturally presumes that it is not all genuine. I should be extremely suspicious of almost any Clos-Vougeot offered for sale at reasonable prices, and perhaps those who do not know the peculiar marks of the vintage would do well to take some other brand. But there is an excellent wine grown in the immediate vicinity which may bear the name out of France, and which is really a superior wine. There is Château-Lafitte, also, of which enormous quantities are sold. That wine, on the spot, at wholesale, is worth from $3 50 to $4 per bottle, but yet genuine wines of this vintage can be purchased for less. The secret is in the different pressings. The first quality is made after a very light pressing of the grapes. The second quality is made from the juice that comes from a harder pressing, and which contains some of the pulp of the grape, and a slight flavor of the skin. A harder pressing crushes some of the seeds as well as the skins, and this forms a genuine Château-Lafitte, but of the third quality. The greater portion of the wine sold under this name, however, comes from the surrounding vineyards, all of which produce an excellent quality of wine.

IMPORTANCE OF THE VINTAGE.

It is needless to say that the wine crop is the most important of all in France, its value largely exceeding that of all kinds of grain. In ordinary years it is estimated at considerably over two milliards of francs. For twenty years its exportation alone has had a mean value of two hundred and fifty millions of francs, and in 1873 France sold three hundred millions' worth of her wines. In addition to this there is sixty millions' worth of brandy. The vintage contributes three hundred and fifty odd millions to the budget of the State, besides paying large sums in octroi taxes to the towns in which it is consumed. From these estimates one can readily comprehend the general interest taken in the annual vintage, for a superior wine crop means national prosperity. When the vintage is poor the whole country is pinched; when it is good the entire nation feels at ease. Fortunately for us the present wine crop promises well, and it is supposed that 1875 will count among the notable years.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

NEWTON, N. J., Oct. 10.—Oakley B. Stoll was shot twice and mortally wounded, and William Sutton slightly wounded, at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, near Flatbrookville, Sussex County, N. J., by Elias A. Woodward, who worked Stoll's farm. The difficulty occurred in regard to the use of a horse. Stoll and Sutton undertook to prevent Woodward harnessing the horse, when he drew a seven-shooter and fired four shots at Stoll and Sutton. One ball entered Stoll's back, lodging in his body, and will undoubtedly prove fatal. Woodward was arrested and lodged in jail at Newton.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVENTION.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The trouble in the Democratic Party in the Second Assembly District of this county has resulted in two conventions, held yesterday, and two candidates for member of the Assembly, one faction nominating W. B. Howard, of Volney, and the other S. O. Howard, of Scraeppul.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FLOODS IN ENGLAND—REPORTED LOSS OF LIVES.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Recent rains have swollen the rivers and streams and caused disastrous inundations in Leicestershire and Warwickshire. The destruction of property is very heavy, and some lives are reported lost. The railroads are badly damaged, and traffic is generally suspended.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

MEN-OF-WAR ORDERED FROM JAPAN TO CHINA.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—According to a dispatch of the Press Association, it is reported in Portsmouth that all her Majesty's ships in Japanese ports have been ordered to China.

SPAIN.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT TO COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE VATICAN.

MADRID, Oct. 10.—The *Imparcial* states that the Government, in reply to the communications from the Vatican, declares they will respect the Concordat, except where it interferes with the internal affairs of Spain. The Government, while admitting that the Concordat has been violated, must accept accomplished facts and maintain toleration.

One thousand troops embarked to-day at Cadiz for Cuba, and 1,500 more are to sail on Wednesday next.

TURKEY.

A NEW MINISTRY IN SERVIA.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The formation of a new Ministry in Servia is confirmed.

BRAZIL.

CLOSE OF PARLIAMENT—SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 10.—The session of the Brazilian Parliament has been closed by the Emperor in person, who, in his speech on the occasion, declared that the relations of Brazil with the foreign powers were satisfactory, and the amnesty granted to the Bishops would restore harmony with the Holy See.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The *Monde* of Paris advocates strongly the re-establishment of the Inquisition.

In an English court a boy has been sentenced to five months' imprisonment for throwing stones at a railway train.

A special museum, composed of all the antiquities discovered in Bolivia and other parts of America by M. Baer, the explorer, is being organized at the Musée de Louvre, and will shortly be opened to the public.

The *Telegraph of New-Russia* says that ten young Jewesses who have studied in the Academy of Odessa have left for St. Petersburg, to seek their admission to the special courses of the Academy of Medicine and Surgery.

The Portsmouth people have for some time been talking about erecting a memorial to Charles Dickens, who was born in their town; but the project seems likely to fall through, in consequence of a disagreement about the site.

Mr. Richard Foreman, of the Tunbridge Bicycle Club, has performed the feat of riding a fifty-inch Coventry bicycle from Tunbridge to Liverpool—234 miles—in eighteen hours thirty-five minutes, winning his wager by twenty-five minutes only.

One of the most interesting personages in the procession which will take place at Lucknow when the Prince of Wales is there will, it is said, be the identical State elephant that carried the Marquis of Hastings when he visited Lucknow as Governor General a century ago.

A Parliamentary return has been issued which shows that since the year 1862 there have been 2,806 persons convicted in England (at the Assizes and Central Criminal Court) of offenses which, under the act of 26 and 27 Victoria, are punishable by flogging, and that 339 were sentenced to be flogged.

Galignani states that the soundings for the submarine tunnel between England and France are being carried on actively. They are at this moment directed to the part of the straits near the English coast, at a few miles from the shore. Each evening the vessel which carries the commission returns to Dover, Calais, or Boulogne, and work is recommenced the next day. The engineers charged with that important labor, MM. Larousse and Lavallée, are perfectly satisfied with the results obtained, and so far nothing has occurred to destroy their previsions relative to the depths.

A new steam torpedo launch, built for the Austro-Hungarian Government, has been tested on the Thames. She attained a speed of more than eighteen knots. Her dimensions are: Length, 67 feet; beam, 8 feet 6 inches. On the way up to London the vessel was run past a small schooner at a speed of ten knots, and a dummy torpedo was launched against her side. The torpedo struck the schooner amidships at about six feet to seven feet below the water level, and had it been filled with its charge of dynamite (twenty-five pounds) the schooner would undoubtedly have gone to the bottom. The torpedo gear on this vessel consists of two poles 38 feet long, one on either side, and so arranged that an attack may be made directly ahead of the boat, or on the broadside.

A VISIT TO THE EXPOSITION BUILDINGS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—The Centennial grounds and buildings were to-day visited by a delegation of New-Yorkers, comprising Judge Morgan, Judge Kasmire, Charles Carman, Esq., Louis Fitzgerald, of Dick & Fitzgerald; J. E. Nolan, Walter Lawrence, John Taylor, C. J. Farley, A. G. Fuller, Charles Fox, George Bardin, and William H. Lange, of the Produce Exchange. These gentlemen came here upon invitation of a number of city officials and were escorted through the Park and Exposition buildings by a delegation representing the mercantile and professional pursuits of this city. The visitors expressed themselves as highly delighted with the progress of the buildings and returned to New-York this evening.

A STEAM-BOAT CAPTAIN DROWNED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The steam-barge Colin Campbell, which cleared for Chicago on Friday night last, returned to port this afternoon. The crew report that when off Dunkirk the Captain, Samuel Smith, disappeared suddenly, and either purposely jumped or accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. A short time before he was missed he stated that he felt dizzy and would turn in. Capt. Smith only shipped on Friday, and belonged either here or in Erie. He was about thirty-five or forty years of age, married, and leaves children.

THE LANGMAID MURDER.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 10.—A crowd, estimated at 5,000 persons, was at the locality of the Langmaid murder to-day. Nothing was discovered tending to additional evidence against Drew. An aunt of the deceased girl will testify before the Coroner to-morrow to the effect that Josie stood in fear of Drew for some cause. There were rumors to-day of the finding of a pair of bloody overalls, but they lack confirmation.

MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 10.—Last night a Police Sergeant saw several men running at Eleventh and Walnut streets, but failed to capture them. In going down Eleventh street he found Charles D. Hervilly lying on the sidewalk insensible. He was removed to a drug-store, and the wounds on his head dressed, and he was then taken to the home of his aunt, Madame Chegory, who keeps a young ladies' seminary at No. 1,527 Spruce street. At 3 o'clock this morning he died. A post-mortem, held this afternoon, showed death had resulted from a blow struck on the head, above the left ear, by a blunt instrument.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

CLOSING DAYS OF THE CANVASS—THE PROSPECTS—DEMOCRATS WHO WILL NOT VOTE FOR ALLEN—AN EMPHATIC MAJORITY FOR HAYES LOOKED FOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 10.—Nothing more remains in the Ohio canvass but to poll and count the votes. The result of the election, unless the majority is very small, will be known on Tuesday night before 12 o'clock, and if the majority is very large, possibly by 9 or 10. There are few changes to note in the prospects, except that within the last few days a great deal of evidence has accumulated which indicates that a considerable number of Democrats will vote for Hayes. This had not been expected till very recently. In this city, as an illustration, about a dozen men who never voted a Republican ticket are well known to intend voting for Hayes. Not a Republican is known who will vote for Allen. In all parts of the State a few Democrats have been found by the local committees who talk little, but will vote against inflation. So far as the Republican canvassers can discover, there will be no extensive Republican defection, and the appearances are that the silent vote about which so much has been said will be in favor of Hayes instead of Allen. All the information through Republican sources looks to a very emphatic majority for Hayes. John Thompson, Chairman of the Democratic Committee, claims that Allen will be elected by about fifteen thousand. But few Democrats present any statement of majorities now, but only claim the State. A large iron-mill was polled here yesterday and gave forty-one for Hayes and fifteen for Allen. Last year Allen had over fifty of the same men. Of all the votes taken on railroad trains—and there have been many—not one has given Allen a majority. All such straws point only one way. There is only one fact in the way of the most perfect confidence in the result. The Democrats carried the State two years ago, and again one year ago, and hold it now. In Cincinnati, many stores and business houses will be closed on election day, and many of the best citizens will work at the polls. Every precaution has been taken to guard against frauds. Last Spring hardly any negroes were able to get in their votes, but this Fall their rights must be respected. There is a good deal of mystery about what is called the "chemical scratch." It is certain that a chemist brought the proposition and tried to have it taken; but the tickets will be carefully guarded. Except in Cincinnati, fraudulent votes are not to be feared. The result in that city can hardly be accurately known before Wednesday night, as there is a long local ticket to be counted, and there will be much scratching, particularly of Cary and Saint Geghan. It is raining to-night, and everybody is glad, taking it as a sign it will be fair weather on Tuesday.

RIOTING IN THE COAL REGION.

A MURDEROUS JEALOUSY BETWEEN THE IRISH AND THE WELSH AND ENGLISH—A WELSHMAN MURDERED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Oct. 10.—The usual monthly outbreak of lawlessness in the populous mining region north of the Broad Mountain took place last night. Yesterday was pay-day at a majority of the collieries in that region, and the desperate characters who infest it took the opportunity to get fearfully drunk. These periodical drunks are very apt to develop something that looks like a preorganized plan of lawlessness, and in this case the outbreak took the shape of a faction fight between the different nationalities represented. The numerous murders which have been committed there within the last month or two have had for their victims Welsh and English men, while the murderers have been Irish, and this has caused a fierce jealousy of race.

Last evening a man named Heffrin was arrested in Shenandoah, for firing a pistol on the street, and taken before the Chief Burgess, who fined him $5, but finding he had no money let him go free. About an hour later two men in a saloon engaged in wrestling, when a crowd rushed in from the street, and in the mêlée a shot was fired, which struck an Irishman named Finnell, entering near the eye, and lodging in the skull. Though badly injured, it is thought he will recover. Shortly after a Welshman was arrested for a repetition of Heffrin's offense, but the Chief Burgess, an Irishman, locked him up without accepting either fine or bail. This was the signal for a violent outbreak on the part of the Welsh, who were only restrained from a forcible rescue by the efforts of influential parties. Excitement ran high, and it was presently intensified by the discovery near the centre of the town of a man named James Jones, who was shot through the body and had his throat cut almost from ear to ear. He was living, but is mortally wounded. Jones is a young Welshman, well known as a quiet, inoffensive man, and the discovery of the outrage on him started a perfect pandemonium, which was kept up all night. Gangs of men went up and down the streets, discharging their pistols into the air, into the windows of houses, at passers-by, and anywhere their drunken frenzy might prompt. There are rumors of a number of other persons injured, but no definite particulars can be obtained. The excitement and alarm among the citizens may be imagined. All day to-day they have been nervously expecting a fresh outbreak, but a heavy rain has probably prevented the assembling of the rowdies, and at a late hour the town is quiet. Marshal Heisler, of the Coal and Iron Police, is present with a large force, and is doing all he can to preserve order, and to find the murderers of Jones. Deputy Sheriff Johnson has also organized a large force and issued a proclamation.

At Mahanoy City there were a number of incendiary fires last night, two dwelling-houses and three tables being burned to the ground. Three men were arrested for inciting to riot. A later dispatch states that during to-day (Sunday) ten additional arrests were made for inciting riot and incendiarism.

The farming districts east of Pottsville have for several months been infested by bands of thieves robbing farm-houses, barns, and stores. At Orwigsburg, last night, two men were halted by Officer Yost. They started to run, and were fired upon by that officer, who wounded one named Hazman, of Schuylkill Haven, in the neck, and he was captured in a shed, where he had concealed himself. His confederate escaped, though supposed to be severely wounded. It is alleged that Hazman robbed a man named Brown last week, and the stolen goods were recovered at Hazman's house.

At this hour (10 P. M.) all is quiet at Shenandoah, though the town is under a heavy guard of the Sheriff's posse and special Police. The excitement continues, but the citizens generally obey the Deputy Sheriff's proclamation, and the streets have been deserted since 9 o'clock. There is no doubt that the proclamation has had the desired effect of clearing the streets, after which quiet and order could be restored for the night.

RESIGNATION OF A CLERGYMAN.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—Rev. Dr. J. C. Backus, the distinguished divine and Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in this city since April 11, 1835, preached his farewell sermon to his congregation as Pastor to-day. He resigns his charge, he says, for the purpose of giving way to a younger man.

THE WILL OF CAPT. WARD.

REVIEW OF THE TESTIMONY OF LAST WEEK.

THE CASE FOR CONTESTANTS CLOSED—OPENING ARGUMENTS OF THE LAWYERS FOR THE WILL — TESTIMONY REGARDING THE SPIRITUALISTIC TENDENCIES OF MR. WARD—FAILURE OF HIS SONS IN BUSINESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DETROIT, Mich., Sunday, Oct. 10, 1875.

The testimony in the Ward will case during the last week has been much less stimulating to the public appetite for scandal than the preceding evidence, and the attendance in the court-room has hardly been as great as at the outset. Still the general interest in the trial continues unabated, and its developments are eagerly watched throughout this region in the newspaper reports. The contestants closed their case on Thursday last, the Judge excluding considerable testimony which they desired to introduce, formal exception of course being taken to his ruling. This exclusion covered the whole matter of the alleged fraud in Capt. Ward's divorce from his first wife, the charges that the present widow was fully cognizant of such fraud, and about all the testimony to show that she was prejudiced against her step-children. The court held in substance that all this matter was only relevant after it had been made out, at least prima facie, that the will was affected by undue influence exerted by his second wife over the testator, and that nothing to establish the presence of her handiwork in that instrument had been offered by the contestants. Some further testimony was introduced to show Capt. Ward's implicit belief in spiritualism. Henry Waller, a prominent capitalist, and for many years editor of the *Free Press,* swore that in 1856, the testator tried to persuade him and the late N. P. Stewart to contribute money to hunt down a gang of counterfeiters, of whose existence in the Pennsylvania Mountains he had learned from mediums. Gleason F. Lewis, of Cleveland, a first cousin of Capt. Ward, and himself a man of very eccentric bearing, also testified that, in 1867, Capt. Ward wanted him (Lewis) to go into the mining business with him, and said he had a medium that could locate mines through the spirits. They had already located an iron mine, and he thought they could locate a coal mine, so that he would have them conveniently near each other, and could use the coal in working the iron mine. Mr. Lewis also added that he knew many instances, worse than this of the extent to which Capt. Ward's belief carried him, and mentioned cases in which he had discharged employes on account of incapacity or dishonesty made against them through mediums. A sewing girl named Kate Coyle, who had been employed often by Mrs. Ward, was examined and testified to hearing Capt. Ward speak of the illegitimacy of his youngest son by his first wife, who (the son) committed suicide some years ago, and also that she had heard the present Mrs. Ward say that she had got those boys just where she wanted them; that their father had left them $200 a month; and if they wanted to fight her by law they had got to work for it. Two witnesses were also produced who testified to exploring mining districts for Capt. Ward in search of supposed mines concerning which he had received directions from the spirits. In both these cases the cross-examination developed the fact that Capt. Ward had also received information from men who had prospected in the regions named. Capt. Joseph Nicholson, a leading vessel owner here, and one of the special administrators of the estate at present, testified to a talk last Winter with Capt. Ward over the question of Senator Chandler's re-election, during which Ward said that Chandler had formerly done the country good service, but that while he himself was coming through New-York City, a short time before, he had consulted spirits who had told him that Chandler had given himself to the moneyed interest, and had arrayed himself against the industrial interests of the country, and that he was not a fit man to continue to represent the State. Dr. A. B. Palmer, of the State University, who was also examined as an expert in matters of insanity and insane delusions, testified to the general effect that a sound mind needs to be in a sound body, and that people who are under hallucinations, or fixed and morbid delusions, may still show extraordinary capability in special departments of work.

The opening address for the will was then made by E. W. Meddaugh, of this city, and was strong and effective as an address. At the outset he admitted that Capt. Ward was a Spiritualist, saying that the testator was a noted man and that this fact about him was well known. He denied absolutely, however, that Capt. Ward allowed the spirits to exercise any undue influence over him. He was for years a careful investigator of spiritualistic phenomena, and applied all kinds of tests, including questions relating to business matters, but he proved many mediums to be frauds, and he did not follow the advice of spirits unless sustained by his judgment, when informed from other and human sources. Mr. Meddaugh further denied that Mrs. Ward had dictated the present will, and branded the only testimony in the case which connected her with it—that of the servant girl, Kate Coyle—as a piece of perjury. He then charged that the evidence of the leading mediums who testified for the contestants was an elaborate and adroit conspiracy by manipulated witnesses, and showed this fact by the unnatural way in which the different statements dovetailed into each other. He next sketched Capt. Ward's business career, following it with the business experience of his two adult sane sons, who are left but $200 per month each, and are the main contestants. They made utter failures as managers of large interests, and convinced Capt. Ward that they would squander his property, and hence he made stated provisions for them instead of leaving at their control large fortunes to waste. As to that son whom Capt. Ward believed to be illegitimate, they would be compelled to show that he had grounds for this belief, dating back to the time of the boy's birth; and as to the insane child in Ohio, whom a witness had declared to be Capt. Ward's, They would prove that its father was Capt. Ward's eldest boy, a confirmed lunatic. In conclusion, Mr. Meddaugh defended the terms of the will as just in themselves and as based upon sound judgment.

Quite a number of prominent business men of Detroit were then placed on the stand, who testified to believing Capt. Ward's mind was unimpaired in vigor up to the day of his death. Rev. Calvin Stebbins, Pastor of the Unitarian Church here, testified to a long discussion on Spiritualism with Capt. Ward shortly before his death, in which the latter said he had had the reputation of doing business upon advice received from spirits, and that he was in that respect the best-abused man in the city. He then understood Capt. Ward to declare plainly that he did not do business in that way, his words being: "Minds in the body know more about matters in this world than spirits out of the body." Mr. T. C. Owen, Capt. Ward's brother-in-law and confidential adviser, testified to having drawn up two wills for him, one in 1873, leaving large bequests to his sane children by his first marriage, and the present one, in 1874, leaving to them only the monthly allowance of $200. For this course Capt. Ward gave as reasons not spiritualistic advice, but the utter failure of his sons to manifest any business capacity or moral soundness.

This is as far as the proponents of the will have progressed with their testimony yet. Yesterday one of their counsel suggested that they might ask the Judge to withdraw the case from the jury, on the ground that the contestants had failed to make out any valid ground of assault. The Judge at once requested an argument as to the regularity of such a proceeding at this stage of the trial, and this is the question now under consideration.

THE BRITISH MEN-OF-WAR.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 10.—The British war steamers Bellerophon and Argus, Admiral Wellesley, sailed from Newport for Halifax at noon to-day.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

SIXTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

THE BULLARD'S BOND CONTRACT OF H. D. DENISON—ENORMOUS FRAUD WITH THE UNDOUBTED CONNIVANCE OF THE CANAL OFFICIALS—OVERCHARGES AND INFERIOR WORK.

The Canal Investigating Commission have submitted to the Governor their report on the Bullard's Bend contract of H. D. Denison on the Champlain Canal enlargement, of which the following are the leading points:

"The enlargement survey named was made by Stephen E. Babcock, then Assistant, but now Resident Engineer of the Eastern Division of the canals, and the computations of quantities exhibited at the letting by E. H. Crocker, at that time Division Engineer for the same district. It is represented to us that that the book containing Mr. Babcock's measurements and cross-sections was lost last Winter and is nowhere to be found. Indeed, all the books relating to this contract disappeared mysteriously from the Engineering Department for many months, but finally, with the exception of the one named—the most important of all—were discovered behind a coal-bin in a closet attached to the Division Engineer's office.

A statement of the quantities exhibited at the letting shows the engineer's estimate was $25,805. When these quantities are multiplied by the prices bid by Denison they amount to the sum of $9,290 50. As in a former instance, and upon an equally erroneous assumption that Denison was the lowest bidder, the contract was awarded to him for the said sum of $9,290 50. The quantities credited Denison in the final account, and for which he received the sum of $146,316 01, or nearly sixteen times the amount of his bid, and $120,511 01 more than Engineer Crocker's original estimate, was $146,316 01.

An examination of these figures will at once account for the enormous increase of cost, and make manifest the gross ignorance or fraudulent intent of the engineers named. The quantity of rock of all kinds exhibited by Mr. Crocker was 600 yards, while the amount allowed and paid for to the contractor was 39,469 9-10 cubic yards. The amount of vertical wall exhibited was 400 yards, and the amount paid for was 6,080. The amount of slope wall exhibited was 2,000 yards, for which Mr. Denison bid the ridiculously low price of fifty cents a yard. None was built whatever, and in its place was substituted a more expensive structure at its full value. Of this substitution we shall have occasion to speak hereafter. There is a strange analogy between this contract and that awarded to Denison on the Erie Canal "from Fort Schuyler to the Lower Mohawk aqueduct," and treated of in our first report. Mr. Crocker was the Division Engineer in both cases, and prepared the exhibit sheets preparatory to letting. In that instance the rock exhibited was 1,500 yards, the rock paid for was 54,021 yards; the vertical wall exhibited was 9,000 yards, the amount paid for 52,983 yards. The slope wall exhibited, amounting to 14,000 yards, and for which Denison bid ninety-five cents, or less than two-thirds its value, was not built at all, its place being supplied with costly vertical wall. Embankments, of which only 1,100 yards was exhibited, and which the Engineer estimated at twenty cents a yard, was paid for as 73,460 yards at eighty cents a yard, or four times its fair value. Mr. Denison's bid for rock excavation, in the contract now under consideration, (predicated upon an estimate of only 600 yards), was $3 a cubic yard. Ex-State Engineer Taylor, and the present State Engineer, Sweet, and also Mr. Crocker, testified that $1 50 per cubic yard would be a liberal price for such work, or just one-half of what was paid the contractor. Mr. Crocker designates the extraordinary increase in rock excavation as an error of judgment on the part of the Engineering Department—a pretty expensive error to the State. It is a strange coincidence, however, that a like "error of judgment" is observable in the items of slope wall and earth excavation, and that it accrues also to the advantage of the contractor. Mr. Denison obtained this contract by bidding a very low price for the earth excavation and slope wall, both major quantities which could not be constructed without loss to himself, and an exceedingly high price for the rock excavation, a minor quantity. We have seen that the estimate of slope wall was 2,000 cubic yards, and yet none whatever was built, its place being supplied by vertical wall; and that the earth excavation, which Mr. Crocker estimated at the letting as 40,000 yards, and for which only eight cents per yard was to be paid, was reduced in the final estimate to 28,972. But are these large differences in quantities "errors" on the part of engineers? We believe not. On the contrary, we consider them deliberate frauds upon the State; conceived and carried out in the interest of the contractors. It is in evidence that Mr. Babcock, in the original survey, returned the quantity of rock excavation upon this section of the canal at 1,200 yards, and that Mr. Crocker reduced it to one-half, or 600 yards, when making up the quantity sheet; that prior to the letting, and at the time the survey was made, test pits were dug by the engineers, and the rock exposed to view; that Mr. Crocker was conversant with the locality, and had been frequently upon the grounds; and finally that the rock cropped out above the surface, and was apparent to the most casual observer.

We now turn to another aspect of this contract. It might be inferred that in return for the large remuneration received by Denison from the State, the work would have been faithfully performed and of an unexceptionable character. An examination, made by this commission in May last, before the opening of navigation, does not warrant any such conclusion. The vertical wall was bad in every respect.

The following is a summary of amounts overpaid on this contract to Denison, either through the medium of exaggerated estimates or from improper classification of work in the final account:

26,479 4-10 cubic yards rock excavation at $3	$79,438 20
2,327 62-100 cubic yards, vertical wall, at $3	6,981 86
4,197 23-100 cubic yards lining, at five cents	209 86
3,704 67-100 cubic yards embankment at ten cents	370 47
Making	$87,000 39
From which deduct 18,157 6-10 cubic yards of earth excavations, in excess of the amount paid for in final account, at eight cents a yard	$1,452 77
Total amount of over payments predicated on false estimates	$85,547 62

The question will very naturally be asked, who is responsible for all these "errors of judgment"—these fraudulent estimates? Why should a contract covering a territory only half a mile in length, through an open field, and free from all difficult engineering problems, be let for the comparatively small sum of $9,290 50, and finally cost the extravagantly large sum of $146,316? Why should an estimated amount of rock excavation of 600 cubic yards, at an estimated expense to the State of $900, be swelled to 39,469.90 cubic yards, and paid for at an outlay of $118,409 70, a sum more than double its value, assuming that it all had been removed? Why should this contractor, Denison, receive from the officers of the State $85,547 62 on this $9,290 50 contract, for work that we believe was never done, and why were his imperfect walls accepted and his final account settled? The answer is simply that every State official in any way connected with the work was culpably indifferent to his duty or faithless to his trust.

The report concludes: Of Mr. Crocker's action, relative to this contract, we can form no other opinion than that he knowingly and willfully falsified his estimates, thereby entailing great loss upon the State to the corresponding profit of the contractor Denison.

GOV. TILDEN'S "REFORM."

HOW IT IS ILLUSTRATED IN THE WILLARD JOHNSON CASE—A CONDENSED HISTORY OF THE WHOLE TRANSACTION.

From the Albany Journal, Oct. 9.

In Gov. Tilden's special Canal Message of March 18, he described at length the methods employed by the Ring to defraud the State. As will be remembered, he explained in minute detail the fraudulent system of "unbalanced bids," under which the contractors manage to obtain three or four times the sum at which the contracts were awarded. And in order to give a practical illustration of the working of this system he proceeded to name ten specimen contracts, stating the amount contracted for and the amount actually paid. We quote his language and figures:

FROM GOV. TILDEN'S SPECIAL CANAL MESSAGE.

For the purpose of showing actual results of this system, I state the following ten cases, which give the amount the State has paid on certain contracts in comparison with the sum for which the contractor agreed to do the work at the lettings made by the Commissioners:

Contract.	Amount of contract upon exhibited quantities at contract price.	Amount actually paid by State up to Feb. 1, 1875
No. 1. H. D. Denison's	$74,183 40	$458,114 72
No. 2. Willard Johnson's	29,431 00	56,845 68
No. 3. Willard Johnson's	37,871 00	110,320 13
No. 4. H. D. Denison's	10,617 00	49,936 30
No. 5	14,397 00	78,967 20
No. 6	85,562 50	220,614 58
No. 7	31,286 00	130,317 45
No. 8	86,584 00	222,610 68
No. 9	9,504 00	41,127 55
No. 10	45,300 00	191,915 55
Total	$424,735 90	$1,560,769 84

These show that the State has already paid nearly four times the amount which was involved by the terms of the contract, and though this excess amounts to more than a million of dollars, some of the expenditures are still going on, with no prospect of completion. It also appears that of the expenditures of $1,560,769 84, only $424,735 50, less than one-third, was submitted to a public letting. By manœuvres of this character the costs of public works are run up to extravagant sums. Appropriations are absorbed, deficiencies are created to be paid by new appropriations, and the people are loaded down with taxes.

HOW JOHNSON GOT $55,000 ON THE CONTRACT.

The second and third contracts enumerated above were held by Willard Johnson. Chapter 253 of the Laws of 1875, passed May 12, provided for the payment of $55,230 92 to Johnson on contract No. 3, and Gov. Tilden permitted it to become a law. The following is the part of the law in question:

[Chapter 263, Laws of 1875.]

AN ACT to authorize a tax of one-fifth of a mill per dollar of valuation for the payment of the awards of the Canal Appraisers of the Canal Board and of the Board of Canal Commissioners, and to pay certificates of indebtedness on interest now outstanding.

Passed May 12, 1875; three-fifths being present. Permitted by the Governor to become a law, pursuant to the provision of section 9 of article 4 of the Constitution.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. * * * For the payment of the awards made by the Board of Canal Commissioners during the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and the interest to become due thereon, the sum of forty-one thousand two hundred and seventy-seven dollars and sixty cents. For the payment of the certificates issued for work done on the Erie Canal, in excess of any appropriation therefor, between the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and the fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, the sum of one hundred and four dollars and three cents, and for work done on the Oswego Canal, within the same period, the sum of eleven hundred and five dollars.

The following are the items under the above clauses:

Certificates for work, viz:	
A. J. Brown	$327 05
Willard Johnson, (side cut wall beween two locks, West Troy)	55,230 92
Dana Reed	3,195 49
J. M. Barrett	27,794 56
A. J. Brown	1,605 40
H. J. Mowry	9,740 61
S. D. Keller	1,105 00
E. B. Van Deusen	1,110 00
Engineering and interest	20,973 08
Awards of Canal Commissioners, viz:	
John Hand	$36,855 00
Interest	4,422 60
Total	$41,277 60

Thus a bill which Gov. Tilden permitted to become a law, provided for paying $55,230 92 on Contract No. 3, which the Governor had described as full of fraud.

Since the above message of the Governor describing it as a great swindle, $80,000 have been paid on Contract No. 1, held by Denison.

The Investigating Commission started to examine and report upon all of the above-named contracts. It has reported only on contracts Nos. 1, 3, and 4.

The report in the Denison case was made Aug. 4; the demand for restitution presented Aug. 5; the suit begun Aug. 7; the attachments upon the property of the accused issued Aug. 9; and the parties arrested and compelled to give bail—all within a week or two.

The report on the Willard Johnson contract was made Aug. 25. But down to this day no suit has been begun, no property attached, no arrest made, no bail required, nothing done to punish the fraud or recover the money.

While the above act, chapter 263, Laws of 1875, was pending before Gov. Tilden, Mr. Delos De Wolf, a member of the Democratic State Committee, had an interview with him in the interest of Willard Johnson, and received such assurances that the bill became a law, and Johnson raised the money.

RECAPITULATION.

Gov. Tilden describes contract as full of fraud	March	18
Passes a bill paying $55,000 on it	May	12
Report upon contract	Aug.	25

And no suit against Johnson!

THE ALBANY SENATORSHIP.

Following is Mr. Pierson's letter declining the Republican nomination for the State Senate from Albany County:

ALBANY, Oct. 8, 1875.

Silas Owens, Esq., Chairman of the Republican County Convention:

MY DEAR SIR: When it was announced to me that I had been nominated unamiously for Senator for this district, I advised you and the convention that I was heartily in earnest in my support of the Republican Party, and would do all I could to promote the election of the ticket; still, I could not unconditionally accept the nomination. I said to the convention that my obligations to the company with which I was connected were imperious, and that I must and should discharge them with fidelity—that I could readily see that the two positions would come in conflict, and that until I could harmonize these conflicts, I could not positively accept the unsought and very honorable nomination, for which I was profoundly grateful. I immediately communicated the fact of my nomination to the executive officers of the company, and they have as promptly advised me that the interests of the company are inconsistent with my acceptance of the office. If there were no other equally good men who could fill the position and bear successfully the standard of the party, or if the principles of the party, for which I have always felt the strongest attachment, were in peril, then I should feel it my duty to sacrifice my position to the good of the State. But you have other equally good men who are not like situated; and while I thank you from my heart for the great honor you have done me, I most respectfully beg to assure you that I must and do decline your nomination.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. PIERSON.

EX-GOV. WASHBURN ON THE FINANCES.

Ex-Gov. C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, delivered his first speech of the campaign at Baraboo, that State, on Thursday last. After referring to the glorious record of the Republican Party in the administration of local affairs and the extravagance of the "Reformers" during the past year, he spoke of the financial questions, and said: "I can see no permanent prosperity in the future so long as we retain such uncertain measures of value as at the present time. Four years ago, in my first Message to the Legislature, I called attention to the subject of a return to specie payments, and stated reasons why I believed the welfare of the country demanded it. I deem it not improper to briefly quote from what I then said: 'Our currency has been constantly improving, until now the difference between it and coin is less than ten per cent., and the time is at hand when we should resume specie payments. A depreciated and fluctuating paper currency is a curse to any country, and should not be tolerated a moment longer than is absolutely necessary. From whatever standpoint such a currency may be viewed in time of peace it can only be regarded as a great evil. And so long as it exists we shall be shut out from fairly competing with those countries which use no such false or uncertain measures of value. That the greatest gold-producing country in the world should continue to longer utter false promises to pay is not creditable to the nation. The legal-tender notes are promises to pay gold on demand. They were issued in the country's extremity, and were fully justified by the necessities of the hour. The danger which led to their issue has passed away; the country is prosperous, and, with high credit and vast resources, it is the plain duty of the Government to pay its obligations according to the promise expressed on their face.' Why gold gamblers, wheat-scalpers, speculators, and soldiers of fortune generally, should want inflation and fluctuating prices, I can understand; but why any honest man should prefer the shadow to the reality, I cannot understand. I remember the time well when hard money was a cardinal principle of the Democratic Party, which we supposed meant something; and it is a sad commentary on the morals of the times, when we now find this party discarding the only valuable principle it had left, and starting on the crooked ways of dishonesty, marching directly to repudiation and national disgrace."

A ROMAN TRUNK MYSTERY.

The Roman correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes as follows:

"A horrible crime, resembling in character the Whitechapel road mystery now occupying your attention in London, has just been discovered at the railway station here, the perpetration to all appearance having taken place in Naples. For some days an exceedingly foul smell of a putrid character was perceived in one of the warehouses of the goods department set apart for packages directed to be left till called for. The stench at last became so unbearable that the contents of the warehouse were turned over in order to ascertain its source, and one case, from which it seemed to emanate, was removed outside. It was a wooden box about three feet in length, bound round with iron bands. All doubt was quickly removed that this case was the cause of the unpleasantness by a dark fetid fluid of a most offensive character issuing from the lower crevices. One of the porters exclaiming that it smelt like a putrid corpse, suspicions were aroused and the Police sent for. Authorization having been obtained to open the case, the lid was removed, and as it was lifted there came forth a stench so overpowering as to drive those around it to a distance. Apparently the case was filled with tow, sawdust, and shavings, but on removing these a horrible spectacle presented itself—the body of a young woman of about twenty-five years of age, in an advanced stage of decomposition, the face livid with discoloration, and the body bent together with the head forward, and the knees bent up to the chin. With the exception of the stockings, a chemise, and a kind of polka jacket, the corpse was naked. A great quantity of coarse salt had been spread around it, evidently with the intention of retarding decomposition, and the joints of the case had, on the inside, been carefully lined with paper to confine any smell as far as possible. On the books being examined the entry of the case was found, stating that it contained 'used things,' weighing seventy-nine kilogrammes, forwarded from Naples by Francisco Buono (Good) to the same name, Rome, to be left till called for. The Police at Naples were immediately communicated with by telegraph, and active efforts are being made to obtain some clue to the mystery. It appears that at the commencement of this month an old man, in a state of great distress, applied at one of the police offices in Naples for aid to find his daughter, who had disappeared, and it is supposed that the body contained in the case is that of the girl in question."

ILLNESS OF A PREACHER.

Rev. Dr. G. C. Baldwin, Pastor of the Third Street Baptist Church, Troy, began on Sunday evening a series of lectures on "David, the Hero, Poet, and King." The topic chosen for the first of the course was "The Honored Boy." The reverend gentleman had got about one-third through his discourse when he stopped and remarked, "I wish the choir would sing a few verses, as I do not feel well." The last word had barely been spoken before he knelt and then fell back. The circumstance was so sudden that the audience did not immediately realize what was the matter. As soon as it became known that he had fainted Dr. W. S. Cooper and others hastened to Dr. Baldwin's assistance. Many ladies shrieked, and were hurrying to the pulpit when they were stopped by Dr. De Golyer, who requested everybody to remain seated. Dr. Baldwin soon revived, and wished to continue his lecture, but the physicians said it would be very imprudent for him to do so. The congregation then dispersed with the benediction. The *Times* says that Dr. Baldwin's illness is not of a character to cause alarm among his numerous friends. The fainting spell was the result of previous illness, and only the doctor's zeal in the cause overcame the considerations that should have prevailed regarding his health.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

THE LONDON TRAGEDY.

THE STORY OF HARRIET LANE'S LIFE RELATED BY A FRIEND—SERGEANT BALLANTINE TO DEFEND THE PRISONER.

The lapse of another week, says the London *Standard* of the 27th ultimo, since the discovery of the tragedy with which the name of the Whitechapel road is associated has been marked by the production of so much additional evidence that there are now between thirty and forty witnesses to be examined, none of whose testimony, it is believed, will be favorable to the innocence of the man Wainwright. The witness known as Mrs. Willmore, speaking yesterday of her whom she styles "her dear friend Harriet Lane," said, "When I first became acquainted with this young woman it was about nine years ago. I was at that time manageress or forewoman in a millinery establishment at Waltham. I had a great many hands under me, and from the moment I met Harriet an attachment sprang up between us. She was a nice, lady-like girl, with a full face and open countenance, and she possessed great abilities for the business she had chosen. Indeed, if anything particular was required it was always referred to her. Repeatedly we have assisted each other in dress-making and many other kinds of work. Any little trouble or annoyance she might have had to contend with was constantly brought to me for sympathy and counsel. I was intimately acquainted with her friends and relatives, having come from the same county. When she first got acquainted with Wainwright her conduct changed a little, but not very much, and although she always confided her secrets to me, she never divulged the true nature of her relations with Wainwright. From the commencement she tried to induce me to believe she was married to him; but I never could and never did believe it for one moment, although I did not say so to her. The reason of my incredulity was this—wherever Harriet Lane went, she went alone; but I never saw Wainwright in her company but once—and that was after the first infant was born. Meeting them together I addressed him as "Mr. Wainwright." He seemed utterly astonished, as he was under the impression that his name was unknown, at least by me. I cannot express the feeling of surprise I experienced on the Tuesday following the date of her disappearance (11th September, 1874.) I visited Wainwright with the object of learning her whereabouts, and he, telling me that he had sent her to Brighton for a day or two, I replied, "Why, she had no clothes." He thereupon observed, "I have given her some money; it's all right." I went away rather dissatisfied, but I thought she would soon write and let me know the truth. Not gaining any tidings of her I went a day or two afterward again to him, and I felt even more surprised that he did not know her address. When I last parted with her she was wearing a new dress, which I assisted to make. Shortly after this I was shown a telegram to the effect that she had gone off with some one else, and with that explanation I had to be satisfied. I certainly believed that statement, thinking she had bettered her condition and would shortly write, especially about her children, of whom she always requested me to take charge. Wainwright paid me for the care of the children for some time, but at last his payments dropped off, and I did not trouble him any more than I could help, as I thought he was a gentleman, and that the non-payment was through failure of business. I have gone to the house in the Whitechapel road, and stood over the grave where that poor creature was lying, little thinking she was so near me—for I believe it is she who has been murdered. I have sold everything I had to provide for the children, and I am thankful to say they have never wanted anything, although I myself have very often. I saw Wainwright on the Friday night previous to the dreadful discovery, and I was to have received some money from him on the same evening. Harriet would never speak of Wainwright in my presence any more than she could help, as she well knew the objection I had to him. I was slightly deaf before the sad news reached me, but now I am a great deal worse, and I feel almost distracted; but, as to the children, I would not part with them upon any account, especially now that they are left motherless, as I believe." The two children, who were present during the narration of the foregoing, looked healthy and clean, and did great credit to the benevolent woman who has so well cared for their welfare.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine has now been retained, with Mr. Besley, to defend the prisoner. Within his cell the accused is no longer able to sustain the aspect of indifference at first assumed by him. He has been kept thoroughly well informed of the progress of his case, of the day by day discoveries made by the Police and other inquirers into the facts alleged against him, and, guilty or innocent, the terrible gravity of his position is no longer disregarded by him. On his next appearance before the Magistrate, it is affirmed by some who have seen him within the past day or two that a very marked change in his appearance will be noticeable—as well there may be. In the meantime, his legal advisers are working energetically in his behalf, great stress being naturally laid upon the doubts raised as to the possibility of the person whose body has been discovered ever having been a mother. The evidence given by Mr. Bond before the Coroner on this point was far from decisive, amounting only to the expression of a very strong opinion. His words were: "I have a very strong opinion as to her having had a child, but from the decomposed state of the uterus it is impossible for any positive opinion to be given." Since those words were spoken it has been suggested that by the adoption of a certain scientific process some portion at least of the difficulties arising from the cause assigned may be overcome, and a nearer approach made toward an actually demonstratable conclusion. For the benefit of the accused Dr. Aubin will continue his examination of the body with the utmost care and patience, and it is just possible that his labors will extend up to the last moment before the next hearing of the case before Mr. Benson, the Treasury offering every facility to his making an exhaustive inquiry on Wainwright's behalf.

ENGLISH CAB-HORSE SHOW.

An exhibition of metropolitan cabs and cab-horses is taking place at the Alexandra Park, under the patronage of a committee comprising the Earl of Shaftesbury, Archbishop Manning, the Lord Mayor, and other distinguished noblemen and gentlemen, and supported by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which is likely to be attended with most important practical results. The entries have greatly exceeded in number the most sanguine expectations of the promoters. The amount to be awarded in prizes for the best conditioned cab-horses and the best two and four wheeled cabs, and also to cab-drivers for good conduct in various ways, will be about £200. Special prizes of £10 and £5 for the best designs for a cabman's shelter will be given. The entries of two and four-wheeled cabs of improved construction are numerous, and as many of these improvements are likely to be adopted, better cabs than those now in use may soon be seen in the streets of London. In the class of competitors for prizes to cab-drivers who have retained their badges and been exempt from any charge of cruelty to animals, reckless driving, and other offenses, and who have been constant drivers for upward of ten years, there are no less than sixty-six entries. In one class prizes of £10 and £5 will be given to the exhibitors of the best-conditioned animals which have been in work as cab-horses for not less than eight years. It was not expected that there would be many entries in this class, but fifteen horses will be shown, several of which have been in constant cab work for the extraordinary period of from eighteen to twenty years. Eight entries have been made of designs for cabmen's shelters, and there is no doubt that this will be a very interesting and useful exhibition.

TAKEN AT HIS WORD.

The *Democrat and News* (Dorchester County, Md.) has the following curious item:

"A gentleman from the Neck says: Some years ago Rev. Isaac Collins was preaching at Spedden's Church, Neck District, and was very much annoyed at his congregation turning in their seats to look at every new arrival. At last he could stand it no longer, and exclaimed: 'There is one special request I desire of this congregation, and that is that they will turn all the seats around so as to face the door before I preach here again.' His request was attended to, and next Sunday when Rev. Mr. Collins walked up to the pulpit he looked around at the backs of his audience and was so overcome with emotion that he just took his seat and spoke not one word that beautiful Sabbath evening."

VOORHEES ON THE WORKING MEN.

In his inflation speech in Ohio, Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, said: "The same old Democratic flag is now unfurled in Ohio and in Pennsylvania, and is flying from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The same issues as of old, magnified a thousand times, are upon us. I am a Democrat, not merely in name, not merely in party discipline, not merely in organization and personal association, but in the mature convictions of my mind, and in all the impulses of my heart. Before I would consent to espouse the cause of oppression against the poor, against the wide-spread millions who toil, and eat their bread in the sweat of their honest faces, I would see all parties perish and new boundaries of thought and action formed upon ideas that are vital and will live. This is no holiday contest. It is a battle upon fundamental principle. Sooner or later substantially the principle we advocate must triumph, or this Government in its form, and institutions, must change. The Government must be for the benefit of the people, or it will be for the benefit of the privileged aristocracy, and finally merge into a monarchy. I cannot fear, however, the final result. I have a firm faith that the masses are with us. The vast laboring populations of the Mississippi Valley, embracing the West and the South, will not make a destructive war upon themselves and their posterity. The same is equally true of the laboring masses of the East. When the people shall be emancipated from the hired caucus system of Wall street, the Eastern laborer will stand with his Western and Southern brother. In my judgment, the principles you contend for in this canvass are as strong to-day with the laboring people of the City and State of New-York as they are here in your midst. They are in as much favor amidst the operatives, working men and women of New-England now out of employment by the thousands, as they are on your farms, in your workshops, and in the great industrial mining regions of Pennsylvania. The working people of the United States, if disenthralled from party, are a unit on this subject. The agents of capital—the organs of the bondholders, the 'gold sharks,' as Mr. Stevens called them thirteen years ago in Congress—are a unit against us. We accept the issue. They say there shall be no step backward in their career of oppression. We, too, say that there shall be no step backward in the cause of the people; in our labors to protect them from bankruptcy, distress, and plunder."

A LIBERAL GIVER.

BENEFACTIONS OF MR. CHAUNCEY ROSE, OF INDIANA—UPWARD OF $2,000,000 GIVEN AWAY IN FIFTEEN YEARS.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* prints a long letter from Indianapolis, Ind., describing the liberal benefactions of Chauncey Rose, of Terra Haute. The writer says:

"In the use of his wealth Mr. Rose has shown a turn of mind very similar to that of Mr. Peabody. It may be said of him with truth that he has always been a giver. Keenly sensitive to suffering, it has never been in his power to withhold the necessary assistance when once persuaded that aid was really needed. This trait showed itself very early in his life. While yet at Roseville he gave, and gave largely. After the foundations of his wealth were laid his generosity increased with his income, and for thirty years or more "to give" has been a part of his life's work. Like Amos Lawrence, he seems to have regarded himself as a steward of the riches committed to him, and had he kept an accurate account of the sums thus distributed during these thirty years the amount would doubtless reach a figure nearly if not quite as large as that given by Lawrence in the same length of time—$639,000. It is only, however, within the past ten or fifteen years that his donations have taken the form of large public charities. In 1860, or thereabouts, he gave $100,000 to found a newsboys' home in the City of New-York. Shortly afterward he gave $95,000 in railroad stock to the Ladies' Benevolent Society of Terre Haute, the interest to be used in caring for indigent women and children. The society still hold this stock, which has paid as high as fifteen per cent., thanks to the careful management of Mr. Rose. In like manner $20,000 were given to the Catholic Hospital under the management of the Sisters of Providence. At different times during the past ten years he has given liberally to Wabash College, the sum total amounting to $84,000. Fifty thousand of it was presented in one check. Three or four years ago $4,000 were placed in the hands of the Trustees of the State Normal School at Terre Haute for the purchase of a library. About the same time Hon. Barnabas C. Hobbs, for several years State Superintendent of Public Instruction, (and a good one, too,) was authorized to select twenty indigent young ladies who desired to fit themselves for teaching, and send them to the Normal School, 'the expense not to exceed $4,000 annually.' More recently $300,000 were given for an Institute of Technology, to be established at Terre Haute, at which mechanics and artisans of all kinds may acquire a common-school education and at the same time a useful trade. The corner-stone of its principal building was laid a week or two since, and, by contract, it is to be ready for occupancy by next September. When properly under way, it is Mr. Rose's intention to give $200,000 more to this school for a permanent endowment. In addition to the above munificent charities, he has placed in the hands of a Board of Trustees, of which Col. R. W. Thompson is President, $250,000 for an Orphans' Asylum, also to be located at Terre Haute. To this sum it is understood he will add $250,000 more for a permanent endowment. After the donations specified above are deducted, it is believed he will have half a million left to be devoted to other and similar objects. He gives as unostentatiously as he does liberally. He gives, too, when one least expects it. A year or two ago Prof. Hovey, of Wabash College, received a letter from him simply stating that he had $50,000 for the college, and asking how he should send it. Until the letter came no one knew that he had a thought of giving anything. Prof. Hovey went to Terre Haute at once, and returned the next day with $50,000 in greenbacks. Not one of his most intimate friends knew that he contemplated endowing an Orphans' Asylum, or founding an Institute of Technology, until the cash was in bank and the schemes fully matured. Another feature of his giving is, what I will call, for want of a better word, its universality. All classes and all objects come within the range of his generosity. If a society seeks his aid, the question is not 'What is the creed of your Trustees?' but 'Is your society so managed that what I have to give will accomplish as much good as if put elsewhere?' If an individual asks assistance, he must prove that he is a person thoroughly worthy, and when this is settled to his satisfaction the aid is always forthcoming. Last Spring, after Mr. Hobbs had selected the twenty young ladies for the Normal School as instructed, another application was made, but was, of course, refused. Determined to get an education, however, the young miss made a personal application to Mr. Rose. 'You must go to Mr. Hobbs,' was the short answer. 'But Mr. Hobbs says his list is already full,' replied the young lady. 'Then bring me an indorsement from him that you are worthy,' and he turned to his work. The next day he handed her two one hundred dollar bills."

AN ERIE THROUGH LINE TO CHICAGO.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Friday last says:

"The announcement previously made in the *Tribune* that Commodore Vanderbilt had virtually obtained possession of the Michigan Central Railroad is confirmed by subsequent developments, though Mr. Vanderbilt and the officers of the Michigan Central are trying hard to keep the matter from the public. Orders were given a few days ago to move all the offices of the road from Boston to New-York, and the Erie Railroad was also notified that after the 1st it could send no more through sleepers over the line. The principal object of Vanderbilt in obtaining control of this road and of the Canada Southern was to cut the Erie Railroad off from the West. He had built a four-track road from Rochester to Albany at much expense, but the Michigan Southern Railroad alone was not enough of a feeder to make the enterprise a paying one. The Michigan Central had given most of its trade to the Erie, and this trade is what Vanderbilt was after. The Erie managers, however, have been too wide awake for the sagacious Commodore, and, though cut off from the Michigan Central Railroad, they have made arrangements for a new through line to Chicago, which is as short as via the old route, and with wise management will undoubtedly prove as popular. The new line will run from New-York over the Erie to Salamanca; from Salamanca to Cleveland over the Atlantic and Great Western; from Cleveland to Shelby Junction over the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, and from Shelby Junction to Chicago over the Chicago Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The arrangements have all been completed, and a contract has been made with Mr. Pullman to run his palace cars over the new line after the 1st of next month, when his contract with the Michigan Central ceases. The officers of the Baltimore and Ohio and Erie Railroads will be in this city Monday to arrange time-tables, &c., and also make arrangements for better depot accommodations than those now possessed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad."

MR. HESS' STATUE OF "CHARITY."

Mr. George Hess, the well-known sculptor, has just finished a large statue of "Charity" for Mr. Edward Clark, of Cooperstown, N. Y. It is intended to be erected in the cemetery of that city as a memorial to Mrs. Clark, whose beneficence to her poorer fellow-citizens is well deserving of such a recognition. The statue, which is of white marble and about ten feet in height, represents a female figure in classic costume in the act of giving alms, the act being suggested rather than expressed. The attitude of the figure is simple and natural, the face well modeled and expressive of the appropriate sentiment, and the graceful disposal of the drapery, a difficulty that has puzzled many artists, has been happily managed. The figure will be mounted on a handsome granite monument, the work of Mr. H. J. Hardenberg, and placed on an elevation near the river bank. It will be removed to Cooperstown during the present week.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

A correspondent, writing from Christiania on the 18th, says: "I translate the following from the *Finmarkenpost*, a newspaper published in Europe's northernmost city, Hammerfest: 'On the 3d inst. arrived at Hammerfest the schooner Regina, Capt. Gundersen, belonging to the firm of O. J. Finckenhagen, from a voyage in the Arctic regions and the north coast of Nova Zembla. Capt. Gundersen discovered in Nova Zembla a journal, kept by the Dutch Arctic voyager Barent, apparently giving an account of his doings from the 1st of June to the 29th August, 1580, as far as Capt. Gundersen was able to make out, being unacquainted with Dutch and Dutch writing of 300 years ago. The paper is in excellent preservation, and the writing distinct. Barent passed the Winter of 1596–97 in the Arctic regions. This journal, therefore, relating presumably to 1580, will give no information of his stay, but will, nevertheless, be of great interest.' "

GARIBALDI AND LORD RUSSELL.

Gen. Garibaldi has addressed the following letter to Lord Russell:

CAPRERA, Sept. 17.

MY ILLUSTRIOUS FRIEND: In associating your great name with the benefactors of the Christians oppressed by the Turkish Government, you have added a most precious jewel to the humanitarian crown which encircles your noble brow. In 1860 your sublime and powerful voice was heard throughout Europe in favor of the Italian Rayahs, and Italy is no longer a geographical expression. To-day you plead the cause of the Turkish Rayahs, who are still more unfortunate. It is a cause which will triumph like the former, and God will bless your declining years. I shall undertake whatever you wish. I cordially salute your much-esteemed wife, and am, while I live, your devoted

G. GARIBALDI.

NUMEROUS CONVERSIONS.

A remarkable case of wholesale conversion is reported from Nova Scotia. At the last meeting of the Picton Presbytery a paper was received from 125 French people of Stellarton and Vale Colliery, declaring their renunciation of Popery, and their adhesion to the truth of the Gospel as held by the Protestant body. During last year these people were under the ministrations of a Mr. Cratchet, and this year under those of Mr. Pattier, a disciple of Mr. Chiniquy. Mr. Pattier has made himself very dear to the people, and further results of his labors will doubtless be seen.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 9.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 West. Union...c.	74¾	200 North-western...	37
700 do...c.	74⅞	1300 do...	36⅞
2500 do...	74¾	400 do...	37
500 do...c.	74¾	300 do...	37⅛
300 do...s3.	74⅝	100 do...s3.	37
300 do...	74¾	100 do...c.	36⅞
100 do...c.	74¾	200 do...	36⅞
800 do...	74⅞	200 do...	37
10 N. Y. C. & Hud...	102⅜	300 do...	37⅛
200 do...s60.	101¼	400 do...	37¼
100 do...s3.	102	300 Atl. & Pacific Pf..	5½
100 C., C. & I. C...	3¾	100 North-west'n Pf..	51½
100 do...	3⅝	900 Erie Railway...	16¾
100 Pacific Mail...	35⅝	100 Rock Island...	102¾
100 do...c.	35⅝	100 do...	102½
100 do...s3.	35¾	500 do...	102
600 do...	35⅝	100 do...b4.	101⅞
200 do...	35¾	20 do...	102¾
2100 do...	36	200 do...	102½
100 do...	36⅛	100 Ohio & Miss...	15⅝
2200 do...	36	400 do...c.	15½
30 N. J. Central...	101	100 do...	15½
100 do...	100¾	200 do...	15⅝
5 do...opg.	100½	100 Pacific R. of Mo..	20
100 do...	101½	500 do...	19
100 do...	102	500 do...	18½
500 Lake Shore...	53½	300 do...	18¼
50 do...	53⅞	300 do...	18
1000 do...	53⅝	100 do...c.	18¼
500 do...s3.	53½	100 do...	18⅜
500 do...b3.	53⅝	100 do...	18¼
300 do...	53⅝	300 do...	18½
100 do...s4.	53½	100 do...	18¾
100 do...s3.	53½	200 do...	18½
200 do...s4.	53⅜	100 do...	18¼
400 do...s3.	53½	400 do...	18¾
300 do...	53⅝	100 do...	18⅝
800 do...b3.	53¾	100 do...	18½
500 do...	53¾	300 do...	18⅜
1200 do...	53⅞	300 do...	18¼
100 Union Pacific...	62½	100 do...	18
100 do...s3.	63⅜	100 do...	18½
100 do...c.	63⅛	400 do...	18¾
100 do...	63⅛	100 do...	18⅞
200 do...	63¼	100 do...c.	18⅞
300 do...c.	63¼	300 do...	19
100 do...	63⅛	100 do...	19¼
1200 St. Paul...	33¼	400 do...	19
1500 do...	33⅜	100 do...c.	19
100 St. Paul Pf...	61¾	400 Del., Lack. & W..	116½
500 do...	61⅞	700 do...	116¾
100 do...	61¾	400 do...	117
200 Han. & St. J. Pf...	21½		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81...121¼	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67...120⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n....12.119	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R....116⅜
32,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n....12.119	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C....117⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67...120⅜	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R..117⅝
	50,000 do..b. c.s3.117½

MONDAY, Oct. 11—A. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, shows some radical changes, especially in loans, legal tenders, and deposits. The most important change is a decrease of $6,133,800 in legal tenders, which can be traced to large shipments to the South and West to move cotton and grain. The banks and bankers of the leading Western cities have been drawn upon heavily by the interior to move grain, and in turn they have been drawing currency from this point. This more active movement of money is one of the surest signs of reviving business, and accounts from the West report trade active there. Advices from the South also indicate a revival of business. The currency sent away during the week was not wanted here, as the supply of money is still in excess of the demand. The continued outflow of money from this centre is likely to cause a hardening in the rates of interest and a more healthy money market, which will do much toward restoring confidence, especially as currency sent hence is being used in legitimate business. The loans are up $3,332,300, principally on account of increased accommodation to merchants. The rise in the specie average is due in part to the receipts in gold from Europe and California. A decrease of $4,247,500 in deposits does not exactly tally with the other changes in the statement, but probably the difference is due to the movement of national bank notes. The circulation is down $73,400. The net result of the different changes show a loss in reserve of $4,819,325, which reduces the excess of reserve over legal requirements to $9,519,275.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Oct. 2.	Oct. 9.	Oct. 10, 1874.
Loans	$278,841,300	$282,173,600	$281,377,800
Specie	6,448,900	6,701,500	16,946,700
Legal tenders	66,490,600	60,356,800	62,394,200
Deposits	234,403,600	230,156,100	233,471,200
Circulation	17,925,800	17,852,400	25,115,800

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$6,448,900	$6,701,500	Inc. $252,600
Legal tenders	66,490,600	60,356,800	Dec. 6,133,800
Total reserve	$72,939,500	$67,058,300	Dec. $5,881,200
Reserve required against deposit	58,600,900	57,539,025	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	14,338,600	9,519,275	Dec. $4,819,325

In the money market there were no spasmodic changes as in previous weeks, but the rates reflected the usual flow of currency to the West and South, and the increased demands for mercantile purposes consequent upon the more active Fall trade of late. The highest rate paid for call loans was 4 ℘ cent., the majority of transactions being 3@3½ ℘ cent. The rates for prime mercantile paper ruled at 5½ to 7 ℘ cent. throughout the week, with only a moderate business doing. The supply of prime names in the hands of the note brokers continues small.

The foreign advices reported discounts a little firmer at London, the Bank of England rate being advanced to 2½ ℘ cent. on Thursday. The Bank lost £1,053,000 sterling during the week ending Wednesday, and since then £490,000 has been withdrawn on balance. Some of this specie has gone to the interior of England, as usual when quarterly settlements are made, and some has been shipped to this country. The London market for securities was very dull, and the changes slight both in British Consols and United States Bonds. The sterling exchange market was irregular, but the amount of business done was limited. After a reduction in the nominal rates to $4 78½ for bankers' sixty days' sterling, and to $4 82½ for demand, rates were advanced to $4 80 and $4 84. The extreme rates for actual business were $4 77½@$4 79 for long, and $4 81½@$4 83 for demand sterling. The late advance was stimulated by the decline in gold. Speculation in the Gold Room was toward lower figures, the movement of gold from California and Europe to this point assisting the downward movement. After an advance from 117 @117⅝, which followed the promulgation of the Government programme of gold sales for the month, the price declined to 116⅜ and closed at only ⅛ ℘ cent. recovery. Cash gold at the close was worth 3-64 ℘ cent. for use until Monday, but at one time on Saturday as high as 3-32@7-64 was paid by borrowers. The one million Treasury gold on Thursday was awarded at 116.90 to 117.03.

Government bonds were firm, considering the decline in gold, and no change toward lower prices took place until near the close of the week. The decline, however, was slight. The unsettled state of affairs at the Stock Exchange naturally directs attention to Government bonds, which are steadily sought for by many financial institutions and conservative capitalists. Railroad mortgages sympathized to some extent in the general depression, and prices yielded in some instances. The only feature of State bonds was a decline of 2 ℘ cent. in Tennessee old, which touched 50¼ at the close.

Despite the encouraging reports from all quarters as to the improved condition of trade, and which indicate that the Fall business will prove much better than was anticipated, the railway and miscellaneous share speculation continues to exhibit extreme depression, and during the week a heavy fall in prices was witnessed, almost every stock in the list participating in the decline. The depression was assisted by rumors of financial troubles and exaggerated reports in regard to some minor failures which occurred. Late in the week the "bears" directed their efforts against some of the dividend-paying stocks, the prices of which were forced down. Their success in this respect, however, was but temporary, as the closing quotations of the stocks in question showed a decided recovery. The weakest stock on the list was Missouri Pacific, which, owing to reports to the effect that the dividend would be "passed," accompanied by heavy pressure to sell, declined to 18, with only a trifling recovery at the close. The decline in the other active stocks ranged from 1 to 8½ ℘ cent., Union Pacific dropping to 61⅛, North-western common to 33⅜, and the preferred to 46, St. Paul to 29⅝, and the preferred to 58¼, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to 115, New-Jersey Central to 99½, Lake Shore to 51⅞, and Ohio and Mississippi to 15. The prices of these stocks at the close showed an improvement which in some instances was quite considerable. Western Union and Pacific Mail during the greater part of the week were steady and well held, but later yielded in sympathy with the general market, the former selling down to 73⅞ and the latter to 34⅜. Western Union closed at 74⅝ and Pacific Mail at 35. The market at the close on Saturday was firm in tone, with an apparent upward tendency in prices.

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Oct. 10, 1874.
American Gold	117⅛	116⅜	110⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coup.	118¼	118	112⅜
United States 5-20s, 1862, cou.	119	119	113
United States 5-20s, 1867, cou.	121	120⅜	117½
New-York Central	102½	101¾	101⅜
Rock Island	104⅛	101⅞	103
Pacific Mail	36⅝	34⅜	47¼
St. Paul	34⅞	29⅝	33⅜
St. Paul Preferred	63⅝	58¼	51
Western Union	76½	73⅞	79¼
Union Pacific	65½	61⅛	35⅝
Lake Shore	54⅜	51⅞	79⅝
Wabash	6½	5½	32⅜
North-western	39½	33⅜	38⅝
North-western Preferred	53½	46	55
Delaware, Lack. and Western	120	115	106½
New-Jersey Central	108	99½	103⅜
Panama	132	128	111
Erie	17¼	16½	29⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	16⅞	15	28
C., C., and Indiana Central	3⅞	3½	11
Harlem	131¾	129½	129

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—OCT. 9.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing— Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	102¼	102	102	102⅛
Harlem	131½	131	131½	132
Erie	16¾	16½	16½	16⅝
Lake Shore	53⅞	51⅞	52⅝	52¾
Wabash	6⅛	5½	5⅝	6
North-western	37¼	33⅜	34⅞	35
North-western Pref.	51½	46	48	48½
Rock Island	102¾	101⅞	102¼	102½
Milwaukee & St. P'l	33⅜	29⅝	31⅜	31½
Mil. & St. Paul Pref.	61⅞	58¼	61¼	61½
Del., Lack & West'n	117⅛	116¼	117	117¼
New-Jersey Central	103¼	100¾	103	104
Michigan Central	54⅜	53¾	54	55
Union Pacific	63⅝	62½	63¼	64
C., C. & Ind. Central	3¾	3½	3½	4
Hannibal & St. Jo	16½	16	16	16½
Han. & St. Jo. Pref.	21½	20½	20¼	21
Ohio & Mississippi	15⅝	15	15⅜	15½
Missouri Pacific	20	18	19	19⅜
Panama	130	128	128	129¾
Western Union	75	73⅞	74½	74⅝
Atlantic & Pac. Tel.	17½	17½	17¼	18
Pacific Mail	36⅛	34⅜	35	35½
Quicksilver	16	16	16¼	16½
Quicksilver Pref.	20⅝	20⅝	20	22
Amer. Mer. Union Ex.	58	58	57	58
United States Ex	44¼	44¼	43¾	44½

The entries at New-York of foreign dry goods and general merchandise since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July 1, 2, and 3	$3,184,094	Aug. 28	$7,572,013
July 10	4,341,801	Sept. 4	5,770,713
July 17	6,641,929	Sept. 11	4,379,993
July 24	7,001,511	Sept. 18	5,762,418
July 31	5,803,769	Sept. 25	6,292,249
Aug. 7	4,786,292	Oct. 2	4,983,203
Aug. 14	8,843,940	Oct. 9	4,652,546
Aug. 21	7,600,230		
Total			$86,986,698
Total same period in 1874			104,024,569
Decrease in 1875			$17,037,871

The export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, (including foreign articles re-exported,) since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July 6	$6,190,158	Aug. 24	$4,439,335
July 13	5,013,248	Aug. 31	4,146,312
July 20	6,203,632	Sept. 7	6,346,165
July 27	5,793,286	Sept. 14	3,563,349
Aug. 3	4,325,682	Sept. 21	4,620,232
Aug. 10	5,214,657	Sept. 28	4,100,294
Aug. 17	4,740,000	Oct. 5	5,837,619
Total			$70,593,999
Total same period of 1874			79,933,615
Decrease in 1875			$9,339,616
Gold, Oct. 9, 1875			116⅛
Gold, Oct. 10, 1874			110⅛

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July 1, 2 and 3	$2,785,851	Aug. 28	$444,853
July 10	2,959,605	Sept. 4	453,175
July 17	1,962,221	Sept. 11	118,900
July 24	815,879	Sept. 18	343,500
July 31	230,595	Sept. 25	280,345
Aug. 7	1,123,918	Oct. 2	370,500
Aug. 14	1,572,520	Oct. 9	453,900
Aug. 21	662,078		
Total			$14,551,740
Total same period of 1874			13,523,733
Increase in 1875			$1,028,007

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July 1, 2, and 3	$844,000	$2,125,000
July 10	1,885,000	2,307,000
July 17	2,168,724	1,532,067
July 24	2,157,335	786,981
July 31	2,543,600	553,000
Aug. 7	2,803,160	2,261,600
Aug. 14	2,556,700	395,700
Aug. 21	2,362,333	176,486
Aug. 28	3,035,600	2,020,000
Sept. 4	2,384,833	758,931
Sept. 11	2,712,100	482,400
Sept. 18	2,204,000	221,065
Sept. 25	2,563,853	173,600
Oct. 2	1,985,463	114,163
Oct. 9	2,066,000	711,100
Total	$34,272,641	$14,627,049
Total to same date, 1874	36,969,505	24,496,183

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 9, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	31	Moss, bales	54
Beans, bbls	230	Leather, sides	8,989
Broom Corn, bales	85	Rice, pks	154
Flour, bbls	20,528	Rice Chaff, sacks	287
Meal, bbls	1,518	Resin, bbls	208
Wheat, bushels	62,860	Oil-cake, pks	2,618
Corn, bushels	19,352	Cut-meats, pks	166
Oats, bushels	69,000	Lard, tcs	381
Rye, bushels	500	Butter, pks	5,865
Malt, bushels	1,450	Cheese, pks	12,185
Barley, bushels	30,668	Skins, bales	76
Peas, bushels	1,300	Sugar, bbls	450
Copper, bbls	24	Syrup, bbls	5
Cotton, bales	1,072	Starch, pks	2,520
Dried Fruit, pks	18	Stearine, pks	50
Eggs, bbls	1,076	Tallow, pks	50
Flax-seed, bags	200	Tobacco, hhds	244
Hops, bales	204	Tobacco, pks	327
Hides, bales	316	Whisky, bbls	546

COAL—Has been moderately sought after on the basis of previous figures. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7@$7 25; Scotch Gas, $7 25@$7 75; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5; American Gas, $6 50@$7 25; Cumberland Soft, $5 75@$6 25; American Cannel, $12@$14, and Anthracite at $4 95@$6 25 for Chestnut to Stove.

COCOA—Has been inactive, with Maracaibo quoted nominally at 26c.@30c.; Caracas, 14c.; Guayaquil, 9c.@10c.; San Domingo, 7½c.@8c., gold.

COFFEE—Dull; quotations nominally unchanged.

COTTON—Has been less active for early delivery, the farther advance of ⅛c.@¼c. ℘ ℔. claimed by holders checking business. The export call has been moderate. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 944 bales, (of which 292 bales were on last evening,) including 630 bales to spinners, 301 bales to shippers, and 13 bales to speculators....The business for forward delivery has been quite animated, and prices have further advanced 3-16c.@5-16c. ℘ ℔., but the later dealings indicated a weak and irregular market, influenced in part by the liberal receipts at the shipping ports. Sales have been reported since our last of 30,300 bales, (of which 5,000 bales were on last evening, and 25,300 bales to-day,) with 3,100 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with October options closing at 13 17-32c.@13 9-16c.; November, 13 5-32c.@13 3-16c.; December, 13 3-32c.@13⅛c.; January, 13 3-16c.@13 7-32c.; February, 13 13-32c.@13 7-16c.; March, 13⅝c.@13 21-32c.; April, 13⅞c.@13 29-32c.; May, 14⅛c.@14 5-32c.; June, 14 5-16c.@14 11-32c.; July, 14½c.@14 17-32c.; August, 14⅝c.@14 11-16c. ℘ ℔....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,072 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 17,237 bales, against 12,052 bales same time last week....The week's exports hence have been 13,598 bales, including 9,801 bales to Liverpool, 1,383 bales to Bremen, 500 bales to Hamburg, and 264 bales to Havre....The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 62,472 bales, (of which were 41,560 bales to British ports, and 20,912 bales to the Continent,) against 51,454 bales same time the previous year.

New-York Quotations for Cotton in store, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
Strict Ordinary	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Good Ordinary	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞	12⅞
Low Middling	13 3-16	13 5-16	13 9-16	13 9-16
Strict Low Middling	13⅜	13½	13¾	13¾
Middling	13½	13⅝	13⅞	13⅞
Good Middling	13¾	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛
Strict Good Middling	14	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Middling Fair	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Fair	15⅛	15¼	15½	15⅝

STAINED.

Good Ordinary	11⅛	Low Middling	12 9-16
Strict Good Ordinary	12	Middling	12¾

FISH—A moderate movement has been reported in this line; Mackerel and Box Herring generally held more firmly. We quote: Dry Cod from $5@$5 75 ℘ cwt.; Dry Cod in drums, $5 50@$7; new Mackerel quoted at $22@$28 for No. 1, $13 50@$17 for No. 2, and $8 50@$15 for No. 3 ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herrings at $4 50@$7; Smoked Herring at 35c.@40c. for scaled, and 30c. for No. 1 ℘ box; Dutch Herring at $1 10@$1 15 ℘ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, but without important change as to values. Export dealings limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,850 bbls. of all grades, including very inferior to very choice No. 2 Flour at $3 75@$4 65; very poor to fancy Superfine and Western at $4 90@$5 40, chiefly at $5 20@$5 35; inferior to very choice Extra State, $5 45@$6, mainly at $5 75@$5 80; very choice to fancy do., $6@$6 40; City Mills Extra, $5 60@$7 50, chiefly at $6@$6 45; poor to choice shipping Extra Western at $5 40@$5 90; round-hoop Ohio at $5 40@$5 85 for small lots and lines; poor to very choice Minnesota Extra, plain, $5 85@$7 75, and patent at $6 90@$9 50, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 5,900 bbls. shipping stock, in good part City Mills, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour unaltered; 900 bbls. sold in lots....Rye Flour dull but steady; sales, 270 bbls....Of Corn-meal, equal to 700 bbls. sold, in lots, within the previous range, mainly inferior Western Yellow at $3 35@$3 50, with some very poor quoted as low as $3; and White Western at $3 60 ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been generally quiet to-day. Prime old has been sought after for milling and has been quoted about 2c. a bushel higher. New Spring not in much demand and rather difficult to market; quoted about as yesterday. Winter Wheat quoted firm for prime, but without activity. White Wheat offering more freely, chiefly to arrive. Sales have been reported since our last of 113,500 bushels at $1 40 for strictly choice old No. 1 Minnesota Spring, in store; $1 34 for new No. 1 Milwaukee do., afloat; $1 28 for prime old No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 25½ for strictly prime old No. 2 Chicago do., in store; $1 06@$1 12 for No. 3 Spring, car-lots; 90c.@$1 for rejected Spring, ℘ bushel. And for forward delivery, 16,000 bushels No. 1 White Michigan, to arrive in October, at $1 40 ℘ bushel....Corn has been offered less freely, and quoted fully 1c. a bushel higher, on, however, a moderate trade, in good part for home use. Sales have been reported of 132,000 bushels, at 71c.@72c. for sailing vessel new Mixed Western, mainly at 71c.@71½c. for prime, and 72c. for choice, afloat; 70c. for do., in store; 69c.@70½c. for steamer do. do., afloat; 72c.@73c. for new Yellow Mixed Western; 66c.@68½c. for damaged and warm new Mixed Western, afloat; and 65c. for inferior new Mixed Western kiln-dried, and 77c. for choice White Western, (3,000 bushels,) in store....Rye steady; sales, 2,000 bushels Western at 90c....Barley fairly active, but irregular in price. Sales 23,000 bushels Canada West, about fair to good, at $1 17½@$1 19; and 8,500 bushels choice Bay Quinte, at 27½c. ℘ bushel.... Malt unchanged....Canada Peas in demand, but at somewhat easier prices. Sales 2,500 bushels, to arrive, at $1 15, free, and 1,000 bushels here, at $1 10, in bond....Oats have been in more demand, and quoted higher; business mostly in the poorer qualities; prime offered very sparingly. Sales have been reported of 69,000 bushels at 47c. for very good new Mixed Chicago, (with 47½c. reported bid for strictly prime do., and 48½c. bid for strictly prime Mixed Milwaukee;) 45½c.@45⅝c. for fair new Mixed Chicago; 37c.@44c. for new Mixed Western, and within the previous range for poor to fair new White do., odd lots....Prime to choice White held above the views of purchasers....Hay, Straw, and Feed, as last quoted....The week's export clearances hence for European ports included 14,059 bbls. Flour, 625,542 bushels Wheat, 487,373 bushels Corn, and 300 bushels Peas.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Dull at old prices; sales, 100 rolls Domestic Cloth at 13c.

HIDES—Have been in light request at about previous figures. The week's receipts have been 23,648 Hides and 14 bales do.; sales, 30,575 Hides and 89 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 405 Dry Buenos Ayres, 28 ℔., on private terms; 3,745 Dry Montevideo, 21 ℔., at 22½c., gold; 3,375 Dry Corrientes, 22½ ℔., at 21c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 1,520 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 10 ℔., on private terms; 500 Dry Rio Grande, 20 ℔., at 21½c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 9,075 California, part to arrive, 23 to 24 ℔., at 21½c.@21¾c., gold, 30 days, usual selection; 1,280 Dry Mexican, 20 to 21 ℔., on private terms; 225 Dry Central American, 20 ℔., at 20c., gold, 60 days, selected; 4,120 Dry Texas and Western, 18 to 24 ℔.; 875 Dry Mexican and Texas Kips, 10 ℔.; 1,705 Wet-salted Texas, 45 to 65 ℔., on private terms; 3,750 City Slaughter, 70 ℔., at 9¾c., currency, cash; 35 bales Calcutta Cow and 45 bales Calcutta Buffalo on private terms; and to-day 1,650 Corpus Christi and 1,000 Dry Texas on private terms. Stock in first hands this morning, 220,200 Hides and 2,180 bales do., against 241,000 Hides and 1,405 bales do. same time last year.

HONEY—Very quiet, with San Domingo, in bond, quoted nominally at from 70c.@73c., and Cuba at 81c.@83c., gold, ℘ gallon.

MOLASSES—Quiet to-day; quotations without further change of moment.

NAILS—Have been in fair request on the basis of $3 15@$3 25 for common Fence and Sheathing for large and small lots.

NAVAL STORES—Resin steady but quiet; sales, 200 bbls. Strained at $1 70, and 100 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 75@$5 ℘ 280 ℔....Tar unchanged....Spirits Turpentine held more firmly, but inactive; sales, 35 bbls. merchantable at 38c.; generally held at 39c.; and 100 bbls. New-York pks. at 40c. ℘ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been depressed and irregular, on a limited demand, with Western, in bags, quoted at $45, currency, and City at $37 50@$40, gold. The week's receipts have been 7,862 pks.; exports hence have been 15,292 pks.

HOPS—Have been quoted about steady, on a freer movement, partly for export. We quote: Crop of 1875, 10c.@15c.; crop of 1874, 8c.@12c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@6c....The week's receipts of Domestic have been 2,004 bales, and since Sept. 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 6,894 bales, against 9,122 bales same time last year. Exports this week, 171 bales, and since Sept. 1, 869 bales, against 3,325 bales same time last year.

LEATHER—The movements in this line have been comparatively liberal, especially so in favorite qualities of Sole, in good part for shipment, at rather steadier prices. Medium and overweight and good damaged Hemlock-tanned Sole in very good request. Upper Leather is in fair demand, particularly stock in the rough, at firm rates. Morocco attracts more attention. Harness Leather held more confidently, on a better inquiry, chiefly for low grade country product. The week's receipts have been 59,610 sides and 2,649 bales; exports, 10,000 sides.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quoted stronger on a more confident demand, closing at 6¾c.@6⅞c., in bulk, and 10⅛c., in shipping order, for early delivery. ....Refined has been in fairly active request, and quoted for early delivery at 14c. ℘ gallon; sales, 11,000 bbls. at 13⅞c.@14c....Refined, in cases, at 18½c.@20c....Naphtha at 11c. for City....Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 13c.@13¼c.; sales, 5,000 bbls. at 13c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 13½c.@13¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand and quoted firmer. Sales for early delivery of 250 bbls. Western Mess at $22 30@$22 35, held at the close at $22 50; 50 bbls. Prime Mess at $19 37½@$19 75, and 75 bbls. Extra Prime at $16 ℘ bbl....And for forward delivery, 2,000 bbls. Western Mess, October options, at $22 30@$22 40, closing at $22 40; 1,000 bbls., buyer October, at $22 35@$22 40, closing at $22 45@$22 50; 500 bbls., seller the remainder of the year, at $20 20@$20 25, and 500 bbls. January and February, at $20....Dressed Hogs quiet, with City quoted at 10c.@10½c. for heavy to very light....Cut-meats have been in slack demand at drooping prices. Sales, 5,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, 11 ℔., at 15c., and sundry small lots of other City cuts; stock within the previous range....Bacon quiet and quoted easier in price; 200 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 12½c.@12¾c.; Western Long and Short Clear, December and January delivery, quoted nominal....Lard has been more active, chiefly for forward delivery, and generally stronger in price, though variable. Sales reported, for early delivery, of small lots Western Steam at 13 11-16c.@13 13-16c. for prime to choice, closing at 13¾c. for prime; 70 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 13⅝c.@13¾c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 13c.; Refined for the Continent at 14⅜c.; small lots for the West Indies at 13⅞c.@14c., and 100 tcs. for South America, at 14⅝c....And for forward delivery, sales of Western Steam, 2,250 tcs., October, at 13 11-16c.@13¾c., closing at 13¾c.@13 13-16c.; 750 tcs., seller November, at 13¼c., closing at 13 3-16c.@13¼c....Beef quiet at former rates; sales, 50 tcs. City Extra India Mess at $33....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as in our last....The week's export clearances hence for European ports included 263 pks. Pork, 888 pks. Beef, 4,116 bxs. Bacon, 2,558 tcs. and bbls. Lard, 44,464 bxs. Cheese, and 2,540 pks. Butter.

SALT—Has been moderately active and quoted about steady; inquiry mainly for Liverpool product. Liverpool Ground ranging from 85c.@90c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 40@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 23c.@25c.; St. Martin's, 26c.@28c.

SALTPETRE—Inactive at 5¼c.@5½c., gold, ℘ ℔.

SKINS—Deer steady, on a fair inquiry; receipts, 639 pks....Goat firm and wanted; common attracting most attention; receipts, 260 bales; sales, 54 bales Mexican, 19 bales Payta, 100 bales Curacoa, 31 bales San Domingo, on private terms, and, at auction, 30 bales Mecca at 10c.; 65 bales Mexican at 20c.@40½c.; 26 bales Curacoa at 31c.@37½c., and 5 bales Rio Hacha at 30½c.

SOAP—Has been moderately active and steady, with Castile quoted at 8⅝c.@8½c.; Colgate's Family, 8½c., currency; Eureka, 7c.@7½c., and W. F. Taylor's Family, 7c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—Raw quoted firm on a fair demand; sales, 400 hhds. good Refining Cuba at 8c.; 600 hhds. do. at 7¾c.@8c.; 900 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 6¾c.@7c., and 172 bxs. do. at 7¼c.@7¾c. A sale of about 5,000 bxs. Centrifugal rumored but not confirmed....Refined unaltered.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of 147,000 ℔. at 10⅜c. for prime. Market about steady. The week's exports have been 528 hhds....Western Stearine, in tcs., quiet at 15c. for prime; sales, 130 tcs....Choice City quoted at 15½c.@15¾c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Firm at $1 19 ℘ gallon; sales 175 bbls.

WOOL—Business has been quite active since our last and prices have shown more firmness. The demand has been mainly for manufacturing, and largely for Domestic Fleece, Combing, California Fall and Spring, and Texas. Foreign Wool comparatively quiet. Sales have been reported here, during the week, of equal to 411,000 ℔. Domestic Fleece, mainly at 35c.@50c.; 235 pks. Domestic Pulled, part at 45c.; 25 bags Scoured at 61c.; 14,500 ℔. do. at 55c.@60c.; 43,000 ℔. Combing at 46c.@60c.; 12,000 ℔. Nevada and 15,000 ℔. Georgia on private terms; 35,000 ℔. Colorado at 25c.@30c.; 134 bales and 117,000 ℔. California Spring, part at 22c.@28c.; 170 bales and 141,000 ℔. California Fall, part 16c.@18½c.; 32,000 ℔. Oregon, mostly at 31c.@33c.; 25,000 ℔. unwashed Fleece at 30c.@36c.; 25,000 ℔. Washed, part at 55c.@57c.; 10 bags Black and 150 bales Australian on private terms; 41,000 ℔. Texas, part at 22c.@25c.; 20,000 ℔. Lambs, at 18c.@20c., and 10,000 ℔. foreign Noils, part at 20c....There has been a moderate call for foreign Noils and Hair, which have been held firmly. Noils quoted thus: Russia White, 27c.@32c.; Russia Gray, 20c.@23c.; Turkey, 22c.@30c.; and Hair thus: Camel's, 18c.@25c.; White Calf, 15c.@18c.; White Cow, 10c.@12c.; Brown Cow and Calf, 4c.@6c.; Buffalo, 8c.@12c., currency, ℘ ℔....At Boston, sales of 500,000 ℔. Domestic Fleece were reported at full rates.

FREIGHTS—Cotton room on berth and charter was in quite active demand, and quoted very firm. Grain room was scarce and held higher, checking operations; inquiry moderate. The offerings of Provisions, Flour, and other general cargo were on a restricted scale; rates, however, were quoted strong. Tonnage for Petroleum and Lumber in fair request....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 3,500 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ℘ ℔.; 20,000 bushels Grain on private terms, quoted at 8½d.@9d. ℘ bushel; and, by steam, 2,100 bales Cotton, (part through freight,) at 7-16d. ℘ ℔.; 500 bbls. Sugar reported at 35s. per ton, with Grain room quoted at 9½d.@10d. asked; 11,000 Staves on private terms. And, by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 2,500 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@½d. ℘ ℔.; 50,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. ℘ bushel; 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ℘ bbl.; 550 tons Provisions, 100 hhds. Tallow, and 50 tons Hides at 32s. 6d.@35s.; 75 tons Leather at 65s. ℘ ton; 100 tcs. Beef at 7s. ℘ tierce, and 125 hhds. Tobacco at 37s. 6d. Also, an American bark, 563 tons, (now at Philadelphia,) with Cotton, from Norfolk, at 15-32d., with option of the Continent at ½d. ℘ ℔. Tonnage suited to the Cotton trade has been quite freely sought after, and recently six or seven vessels have been chartered on terms not ascertained, but believed to have been equal to 7-16d.@15-32d. from the Atlantic, and 9-16d.@⅝d. from the Gulf ports, with options for the Continent at 15-32d.@½d. from the Atlantic, and ⅝d.@11-16d. from the Gulf ports....For London, by sail, 16,000 bushels Grain at 9½d. ℘ 60 ℔....For Glasgow, by steam, 150 bbls. Apples, 150 pchs. Syrup, and 650 pks. Provi

sions on private terms....For Bristol, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, on private terms, quoted at 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 20 hhds. Tallow at 40s. ℔ ton, with Grain room quoted at 10d.@10½d. ℔ bushel, at which rate 40,000 bushels were engaged a few days since....For Bristol Channel, direct, an Italian bark, 428 tons, hence, with about 2,700 quarters Grain at 6s. 3d. and £10 gratuity; an Italian brig, 352 tons, hence, with about 2,400 quarters do., same terms....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 559 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 6s. 9d. ℔ quarter....For Havre or Dunkirk, an American bark, 514 tons, hence, with equal to 3,400 bbls. Crude Petroleum on private terms—quoted nominally at 5s. ℔ bbl....For Antwerp, by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 1,200 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@½d. ℔ lb., 20,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ℔ bushel, 150 hhds. Maryland Tobacco at 27s. 6d., 80 tons Hides at 35s., 1,000 pks. Leather at 65s., 250 tcs. Lard at 35s., 500 bbls. Extract Bark at 35s., 60 tons Walnut at 40s, and 20,000 Staves, (Barrel,) at $15....For Bremen, by steam, 250 bales Cotton at ⅝c. ℔ lb., 500 pks Tobacco on the basis of $1 ℔ bale; 400 bbls. Resin on private terms; 50 bbls. Beef at 4s. 6d. ℔ bbl., and 450 pks. Merchandize on private terms. Also a Norwegian ship, 1,161 tons, with about 7,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 4s. 7½d. ℔ bbl., free of consignment commission....For Hamburg, by steam, 750 bales Cotton, reported at ¾c. ℔ lb....For Barbados, an American bark, 185 tons, with Hogshead Staves, from Norfolk, reported at $12; also, a brig and schooner, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on the basis of 50c. ℔ bbl....For Hayti, a brig with Lumber, from Wilmington, and produce back to the United States, reported at $2,000....For San Domingo City, an American brig, about 1,600 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,150, gold....For Pernambuco and Bahia, an American brig, 290 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Flour, on the basis of $1 20 ℔ bbl., in full....For Jamaica, an American brig, with lumber, from Pensacola, at $9 50....For Matanzas, an American schooner, 348 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, reported at $1,600, currency....For Havana, two American barks, hence, with general cargo, reported at equal to $1 50 for Hay and $4 for Ice....For Aspinwall, a schooner, with Coal from Philadelphia, reported at $3 50....For Kennebunkport, a schooner, with Lumber from Fernandina, reported at $8....For Philadelphia, an American bark, with Lumber from Pass Christian, reported at $8 50; a schooner, with do., from Pensacola, at $8 25....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber from Savannah, at $6 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 12,850 bbls.; Wheat, 203,000 bushels; Corn, 210,000 bushels; Oats, 187,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 11,800 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 73,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 11,800 bbls.; Wheat, 86,000 bushels; Corn, 43,500 bushels; Oats, 78,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Canal Shipments, for Tide-water—Wheat, 168,500 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 53,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels. Interior Points—Wheat, 18,500 bushels. Afloat, Tide-water, from Buffalo and Oswego—Wheat, 1,318,000 bushels; Corn, 516,000 bushels; Oats, 135,000 bushels; Barley, 252,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000. Canal freights unsettled; Wheat, early, 7⅜c.; later, 7¾c.; Corn, early, 6¾c.; later, 6½c.; Oats, 4½c. to New York closing at the lowest figure; Flour quiet; sales 680 bbls at $6@$8 50 for Spring; $6 50@$7 for Bakers'; $6 75@$7 50 for Amber; $7@$7 75 for White; $8 50@$9 50 for new process; $4 58 for Rye; $6 50@$7 50 for Oat Meal. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn dull and unsettled; sales 6,000 bushels No. 2, in lots, at 64c.@65c.; 8,500 bushels do at 64¼c. Oats dull; sales 1,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago at 40c. Rye nominal at 80c.; no sales. Barley quiet and heavy; sales of 5 cars Canada at $1 08; 4 cars do., to arrive, at $1 10. Peas quiet; sales of 400 bushels Canada, in lots, at $1 12. Beans quiet; sales, 50 bags at $1 60@$1 75. Seeds quiet; sales, 100 bags Timothy at a range of $2 60@$2 90. Pork scarce and dull at $24 for heavy Mess. Lard dull at 14½c.@15c. Highwines inactive; nominally $1 17.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat irregular, but, in the main, higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 12½@$1 13; No. 2 do., $1 09, spot and October; $1 07¼, November; $1 07, all the year; No. 3 do., 95c.; rejected, 84c.@85c. Corn—Demand good at full prices; No. 2 Mixed, 57¾c.@57⅞c., spot; 55¼c. bid, November; 48¾c. bid, all the year; rejected, 56½c. Oats in fair demand and advanced; No. 2, 33⅞c.@34c., spot; 32⅝c.@32¾c., October; 32¼c., all the year. Barley—Demand fair; market firm at 98c., October; 95½c., November. Rye quiet but steady. Pork in fair demand, advanced, and irregular; sales at $23, spot; closed at $22 75, spot; $22 45, November. Lard quiet but firm at $13 17½@$13 20, spot, $12 05, all the year. Bulk Meats unchanged. Whisky, $1 14. There was no afternoon call of the board to-day. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 129,000 bushels Wheat, 103,000 bushels Corn, 53,000 bushels Oats, 21,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 81,000 bushels Corn, 75,000 bushels Oats, 17,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Flour steady; sales of 1,500 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 25 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; new No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 34. Corn dull at 72c. Barley in moderate demand; sales of 20,000 bushels No. 2 Canada at $1 10; 30,000 bushels No. 2 Bay at $1 18; 7,500 bushels No. 1 Canada at $1 21; 10,000 bushels selected Bay Quinte, at $1 25; 4,000 state on private terms. Corn-meal—$31 for Bolted; $30 for Unbolted ℔ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $21@$22; Middlings, $28@$30 ℔ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5¾c.; Corn, 5¼c.; Barley, 4¾c. to New-York; Barley, 4c. to Albany; 8c. to Philadelphia; Lumber, $2 10@$2 20 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 31,800 bushels; Oats, 2,600 bushels; Barley, 123,000 bushels; Rye, 4,700 bushels; Lumber, 209,000 feet. Canal Shipments—Barley, 9,800 bushels; Lumber, 551,000 feet.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 9.—Flour unchanged. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 60@$1 61, cash; $1 59, November; No. 3 do., $1 33@$1 33½. Corn inactive but firm; sales of car lots at 60c., cash; 43c., all the year. Oats dull at 36½c. bid, cash. Barley dull and nominal. Rye higher; 72½c. bid, cash. Pork higher at $23 75@$24 for jobbing. Lard—None offering. Bulk Meats nominally unchanged. Bacon dull and lower; Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 14¾c. and 15¼c.@15½c. Whisky steady, unchanged. Hogs—Demand good at full prices; Shippers, $7@$7 25; Bacon, $7 30@$7 60; Butchers, $7 65@$8. Cattle dull and nominal. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 40,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 455 head Hogs, 1,000 head Cattle.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair, market firm; prime to choice, $1 30@$1 50. Corn firm, but not quotably higher, at 60c.@62c. Oats quiet, but steady, at 30c.@47c. Barley dull. Rye quiet, but steady, at 78c.@80c. Pork steady and firm; sales at $22 75. Lard easier; Steam, 13⅝c.; Kettle, 13½c.@14c. Bulk Meats—Only a limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13¾c.@14⅛c.@14½c. Bacon—Only a jobbing and order trade; Shoulders, 10⅝c.@10⅞c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 14⅞c.@15c.@15⅜c.@15½c. Hogs firm, fair demand; good grades scarce; Stockers, $6@$6 50; common Light, $7@$7 40; good Light and Medium, $7 50@$7 80; receipts, 1,240 head; shipments, 880 head. Whisky steady, fair demand, at $1 13. Eggs steady, unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 19; hard, $1 26½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 09⅝, October, $1 09½; November, $1 08¼; No. 3 do., 99c. Corn quiet but steady; No. 2 at 58c. Oats—Demand fair; higher; No. 1 at 37½c.; No. 2 at 34c. Barley steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 Spring, October, $1 07½; $1 08, November; December, 99½c.; No. 3 do., 65c. Rye less firm; No. 1 at 73c.; No. 2 at 71c. Provisions entirely nominal. Mess Pork, $23. Lard—Prime, 13¼c.@13½c. Freights quiet but firm; Wheat, to Buffalo, 3½c.; to Oswego, 6¼c. Receipts last twenty-four hours—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 157,000 bushels. Shipments last twenty-four hours—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 193,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Oct. 9—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 33; No. 3 do., $1 23; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 25; No. 2 do., $1 16; Amber Michigan, $1 22; November, $1 25; December, $1 28; No. 2 do., $1 03½; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 23½; No. 3 Red, $1 08; do. Dayton, $1 04½; rejected, 91c.; do. Dayton and Michigan, 90c. Corn dull; High Mixed November, 60c.; all the year, 49½c.; Low Mixed, 60c.; No. 1 White, 65c. Oats dull; No. 2 at 37½c., October, 37⅝c.; November, 38c., Michigan, 37c.; rejected, 30c.

DETROIT, Oct. 9.—Flour active; City White, $6 50. Wheat dull, shade lower; Extra, $1 34; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 24; No. 2 White Fall, $1 25¼; Amber Michigan, $1 23. Corn dull; No. 1 Mixed, 67c. Oats quiet and weak; Mixed, 37¾c. Barley dull and heavy; State, $2 10@$2 25. Receipts, 2,000 bbls. Flour; 49,000 bushels Wheat; 10,000 bushels Oats; 5,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour; 56,000 bushels Wheat; 2,000 bushels Oats; 1,000 bushels Barley.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 9.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat quiet, unchanged. Corn dull at 58c.@64c. Oats dull at 37c.@45c. Rye quiet, unchanged. Provisions dull and lower. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13¾c. and 14¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 14¾c. and 15¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 16c. Lard, tierce, 14¼c. Whisky quiet, unchanged. Bagging steady, firm, nominally unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 9.—Sugar—Four barrels of new were received to-day, being the first of the season; Yellow Centrifugal, 9⅜c. Oats dull and lower; prime St. Louis, 48c.; choice do., 50c. Pork held at $25 50@$26. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York, sight, ¼ discount; Sterling Commercial, $5 51@$5 52; Bank, $5 56½; Gold, 116½.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Cattle dull, weak, and unsettled; receipts, 1,700 head; Shipping, $4@$6; other grades unchanged; shipments, 3,000 head. Hogs fairly active, firm; Light, $7 60@$7 85; Heavy, $7 50@$7 90; shipments, 5,600 head. Sheep—Receipts, 500 head; poor to choice, $3 25@$4 75.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 9.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 35c. Rosin firm at $1 35 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 40.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 9.—Cotton firm, good demand; Middling, 13⅛c.; Low Middling, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 1,496 bales; gross receipts, 3,099 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,234 bales; sales, 3,200 bales; stock, 46,894 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 9.—Cotton strong; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅝c.; net receipts, 2,034 bales; gross receipts, 2,035 bales; exports, coastwise, 667 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 15,813 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 9.—Cotton stiff; Middling, 13c.; Low Middling, 12⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 3,232 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,011 bales; sales, 1,868 bales; stock, 42,302 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 9.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11½c.; net receipts, 3,148 bales; gross, 3,248 bales; exports coastwise, 114 bales; sales, 1,259 bales; stock, 23,076 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 9.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 12⅝c.@12¾c.; Low Middling, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.@12c.; net receipts, 3,667 bales; exports coastwise, 965 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 33,557 bales.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 9.—Wool—Good demand for all kinds but prices are unchanged; manufacturers are purchasing freely at current rates and market is firm at the quotations. Sales of X and XX fleeces at 45c.@46c., with very little now to be had in good condition under 46c.; some 42,000 lb. XXX and above, including Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia fleeces, sold at 50c., and this is an outside price for the choicest fine Wools on the market; Medium and No. 1 Ohio and Pennsylvania is in demand at 47c.@50c., but 50c. is obtained only for very choice lots; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces have not been sold to any extent, but the market is steady at 42c.@43c. for X, and 45c.@47c. for Medium; Combing and Delaine selections are very firm and in demand; stocks are quite reduced, and all available lots continue to be taken as fast as offered at full prices; sales at 47½c.@52c. for Fine Delaine, and 53c.@62 for Combing, several lots of choice Combing having been sold at 60c.@61c.@62c.; Pulled Wools are in moderate request, with sales principally from 40c.@45c. for Super and X; some small lots of very choice Maine Super sold at 54c.@59c., and good Eastern Super at 50c., but these are outside prices, and obtained only for very choice selections. California Wool has again been quite active, the sales comprising 760,000 lb. Fall and Spring, at prices indicating no change; the transactions in California Wool have been 1,750,000 lb. the past two weeks, and stocks of this description are considerably reduced. The sales have ranged from 20c.@35c. for Spring, and 14c.@24c. for Fall.

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, Oct. 9.—Sugar—Continued adverse news has caused quietness to prevail, and buyers have almost suspended operations; owing to the frequent fluctuations in gold exchanges, market has been dull and prices nominal; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 14½@15½ reals ℔ arroba; Molasses Sugar, 11@11½ reals; Concentrated Sugars, fair to good quality, 9@9½ reals; Muscovado Sugars, common to fair, 11¾@12¼ reals; do., fair to good Refining, 12¼@12¾ reals; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 200,000 bxs. and 9,000 hhds.; receipts of the week, 1,650 bxs. and 12 hhds.; exports of the week, 8,000 bxs. and 62 hhds., including 4,800 bxs. and 24 hhds. to the United States. Bacon, $47 50@$48 50 ℔ cwt. Flour, $38@$39 50 ℔ bbl. for American. Hams, $60@$64 ℔ quintal for American Sugar-cured. Lard, in tins, $51 50@$52 50 ℔ quintal. Potatoes, $12@$12 50 ℔ bbl. Tallow, $28@$30 ℔ quintal. Wax—Yellow, $13 50@$14 ℔ quintal. Onions, $10@$10 50 ℔ bbl. Naval Stores dull. Empty Hogsheads, $7 50@$8. Lumber quiet. Shooks flat; Box, 8 reals. White Navy Beans, 29@29½ reals ℔ arroba. Corn, 13@13¼ reals ℔ arroba. Hoops nominal. Freights dull and nominal. Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 113@114 premium; 60 days, gold, 144@145 premium; Short Sight do., 150@152 premium; on London, 174@176 premium; on Paris, 140@142 premium.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—Morrison vs. Phillips; Matter of Lloyd; Struble vs. Kelsey; Minor vs. Spofford.

Matter of Lloyd.—No order has been submitted with this petition.

Peters vs. Mallory.—Errors must be corrected and affidavit reverified. Opinion.

Matter of Blumenthal.—I cannot grant the order asked for without further explanation.

Le Roy vs. Webb.—Explanation required.

The People ex rel. Charles Jaquiss.—I have no power to grant this order.

Hays vs. Rhoads.—I do not find the undertaking with the papers submitted.

By Judge Donohue.

Matter of Dickie, a lunatic.—Referred to John Chetwood to pass account.

Orders granted.—Cusky vs. Cusky; Yerkes, Jr., vs. Salomon.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Tyler vs. McDonnell.—The application of the bail to be exonerated being within the strict terms of the statute authorizing them to make a surrender and be so exonerated, the right to the relief is absolute, and cannot be transformed by conditions arising out of any supposed equity or hardship. Motion granted.

Einstein, &c., vs. Farmer.—Motion to dismiss action granted, with $10 costs. Opinion.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
11—Stein et al. vs. Weil.	126—Kingland, Jr., vs. Kingland.
13—Jones vs. Russ.	147—Whalen vs. Church.
54—Vose vs. Condrey.	185—Laughran vs. Mathews.
55—Matter of Dickie.	222—Orcutt vs. Dickinson.
58—Sanderson vs. Davenport.	223—Baxter vs. Drake.
68—Eagle Fire Ins. Co. vs. Burdell, &c.	254—Snyder vs. Bristol.
69—Eagle Fire Ins. Co. vs. Burchell, &c.	267—Chambers vs. Willis.
74—Solomon vs. Bennett.	269—Holmes vs. Lissburger.
77—Porter vs. Morris, &c.	289—Stein vs. Weil.
81—Eagle Fire Ins. Co. vs. Burchell, (two motions.)	302—Meyer vs. Joseph.
89—De Lara vs. Duncan.	303—Speyer vs. Herman.
95—Siney vs. Buddensick.	304—Schmid vs. Illig.
103—Close vs. Smith.	307—Chambers vs. Willis.
110—Kimball vs. Newton.	308—Chamberlain vs. Fox.
111—Renck vs. Bruen.	311—McCulloch vs. Porter.
117—Terpenny vs. Adams.	313—Tallman vs. Barrowe, &c.
	315—Heckt vs. Salkey.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
129—Dannat et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	165—Cotton vs. Cotton.
134—Dickel vs. The Mayor, &c.	167—Knapp et al. vs. Anderson et al.
136—Goettman vs. The Mayor, &c.	168—Loaners' Bank, N. Y., vs. Tigney et al., impleaded.
160—Whitehead vs. Kennedy.	169—Walsh vs. Mehrbach.
139—Greene vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	170—Opdyke vs. Prouty.
140—Greene vs. Republic Fire Ins. Co.	172—Tuska vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
141—Greene vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	173—Ham vs. Van Voorhis et al.
142—Greene vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.	174—National Bank, Fairhaven, vs. Phoenix W. Co.
131—Lewis et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	175—Kip et al. vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
164—Knight vs. Cunningham et al.	176—Cushman vs. Martin.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
Demurrer.	596—Fearing et al. vs. Martin et al.
1—Herlich vs. Brennan, &c.	598—Williams vs. Abbott.
Law and Fact.	600—Smith vs. Burke.
271—Martin vs. Walker et al.	603—Fletcher vs. Clark et al.
149—Sink vs. Sink.	605—Townshend vs. Van Feuren.
478—Powers vs. Smith et al.	606—Whitaker et al. vs. Hunt et al.
424—Bates, Jr., vs. McGown et al.	617—Goadby vs. Shepard.
156—Muller vs. Burchell et al.	620—Ward vs. McInargy.
102—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.	481—Fagan vs. Jardine.
570—Simon vs. Loeb et al.	624—Kaliske vs. Horgan.
578—Hirsh vs. Lichenstein et al.	625—Brown vs. Cronien et al.
581—Am. Fe. G'd'n Society vs. The Mayor, &c.	636—Austin vs. Blauvelt.
582—Lee vs. Ackerman.	21—Mitchell vs. Read.
595—Minzesheimer vs. Listamer, Jr.	426—Millard vs. Ferguson et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 18, 1875.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Loew, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1486—Short vs. The Crossley Co.	1554—Salmon, Executor, vs. Leonard et al.
1468—Kobbe et al. vs. Chemical Nat. Bk.	2952—Hays vs. The Mayor, &c.
1438—Lexow vs. Julian.	906½—George, the Count Johannes, vs. Jennings et al.
468—Reid et al. vs. Schmale.	3632—Imhoff vs. The Mayor, &c.
1522—Bailey, Receiver, vs. Spofford, Executor.	2238—Parker vs. Gano et al., Executor.
1562—Poillon vs. Smith et al.	236—N. Y. Guar. and Ind. Co. vs. Weekman.
1308—Pattick vs. Lemist.	2706—Cassebeer et al., Executors, vs. Kalbfleisch.
1608—Young et al. vs. Pyle.	452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.
2885—Irwin et al., Executors, vs. Mansfield.	3186—Crump vs. The Mayor, &c.
1000—Levy vs. Met. Ins. Co.	798—Rockford, R. I. & St. Louis R. R. Co. vs. Boody.
2802—Levy vs. Greenwich Fire Ins. Co.	582½—Barney vs. Roe, impleaded.
1000½—Levy vs. State Ins. Co. of Mo.	
1284—Jessup vs. Smith et al.	
992—Germania Bank, N. Y., vs. Schafer et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1203—Ballard vs. Bondy et al.	3503—Fellows et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1241—Bagley vs. The Mayor, &c.	1133—Ahsbahs vs. Clinton Fire Ins. Co.
785—Norman vs. Degnan et al.	1359—Rogers vs. The Mayor, &c.
1259—Holmes vs. Ocean National Bank.	963—Mackey et al. vs. Belding et al., Impleaded.
529—Lilienthal, Ex'r, vs. Ocean Nat. Bk. N. Y.	343—Muller et al. vs. Beltoner.
1537—Lyons vs. Rosenthal et al.	3377—Sardinia vs. Blanco et al., Adm'rs.
1231—Van Nostrand vs. Gwynne.	3441—Sachersdorf vs. The Mayor, &c.
69—Gray et al. vs. Central R.R. of N. J.	3473—Noonan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1853—Crowell vs. Guion, Impl'd.	3039—Freund et al. vs. Imp. & Trad. Nat. Bank.
1785—Nat. State Bank of Elizabeth vs. McWilliams.	1775—Mer. & Mfr Nat. Bk. vs. Wheeler.
2291—Comstock vs. Drohan.	1777—Same vs. Same.
2981—Taylor, Adm'r, vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.	1579½—Bergamini vs. Tomes.
655½—Smith, Assignee, vs. Avery et al.	363—Reck vs. Phenix Ins. Co.
657½—Same vs. Same.	1459—Anderson vs. Jacobs et al.
2749—Hazard vs. Conklin.	1721—Pettus vs. Roberts.
2483—Gibney, Admx., vs. Roach.	1435—Trask et al. vs. Hosford.
1137—Mull et al. vs. Allerton et al.	1603—Gompertz vs. Prentice et al.
1427—Pollock vs. Gillihan et al.	195½—Ontario Bank vs. McNeil.
2204½—O'Brien vs. Browning.	323—Ross et al. vs. Mordecai et al.
795—Stewart vs. Taylor.	1867—The Mayor, &c., vs. Wood.
1443—Reilly vs. Reynolds.	870½—Morgan vs. Smith et al.
1625—Southard, Assignee, vs. Walsh.	

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Friedman and Speir, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
Appeals from Orders.	12—Hunter vs. Howard, Jr.
2—Newfield vs. Opperman.	13—Furman vs. Titus.
14—Tribune Ass. vs. Smith.	14—Bird vs. Austin, impl'd.
General Calendar.	15—Fowler vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
4—Cousluery et al. vs. Pearsall et al.	16—Harnett et al. vs. Garvey.
6—Harrison vs. Tinker.	17—Gibbs et al. vs. St. Huyler.
9—Clare vs. Nat. City Bank, New-York.	
10—Mitchell vs. Vermont Copper Mining Co.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
811—Chiampa vs. Simonet.	1353—Kirchner vs. The Mayor, &c.
1529—O'Sullivan vs. O'Roberts.	625—Bull's Head Bank, N. Y., vs. McFeeters.
601—Dolz vs. Am. Submarine Co.	809—Strong et al. vs. Minzesheimer.
1401—Wehle vs. O'Connor, Sheriff.	635—Moore et al. vs. Belloni.
735—Rittmaster vs. Erie Pacific Dispatch.	563—Beekman, Rec'r, vs. Reed et al.
853—Copeland vs. Howland.	849—Bryant vs. Gilman.
851—White vs. Baxter.	743—Schermerhorn vs. Wheeler.
721—Smith et al. vs. Michaels.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.	Nos.
588—Hagen et al. vs. Kupfer.	436—Condon vs. Martin, Ex'x.
664—Weidenfield vs. Lynch.	602—Bradley vs. Narragansett Steam-ship Company.
894—Durant vs. Abendroth et al.	830—Moses, Jr., vs. Fox et al.
900—Jones, Adm'r, vs. Roach et al.	828—Deen vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. Railroad Co.
1116—Ripley, Adm'r, vs. Mut. Life Ins. Co., New-York.	1390—Klein vs. Conner, Sheriff.
600½—George the Count Johannes vs. Nies.	1524—Ogden vs. Lathrop.
630—Cecil vs. Richardson	820—Lynch vs. Adams et al.
804—Fettretch vs. Slattery.	796—Cassidy et al. vs. Begoden.
1286—Beard vs. Sinnott.	794—Watson vs. Loyd.
1358—Smyser vs. Bright.	534—Stoker vs. B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. Co.
826—Hennessy vs. Brennan.	

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2—McKeever vs. McKeever.	42—Welch vs. Robinson et al.
5—Clegg vs. Hamel et al.	43—Mierson vs. Hoyt.
12—Ogden vs. Wood et al.	50—Carpenter vs. Fischer et al.
14—Sheria vs. Freund et al.	52—Beekman vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.
15—Falk et al. vs. Klein.	55— — vs. —.
19—Offinger et al. vs. De Wolf.	
39—Fairchild vs. Lynch.	

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.	Nos.
70—Sanxay vs. Hamel.	30—Ruschhaupt vs. The Mayor.
5—Bates vs. Pelton.	31—Wisel vs. The Mayor, &c.
7—Dudley vs. Browning.	32—Doherty vs. the Mayor, &c.
16—Freedman vs. Stuart.	33—Betz vs. The Mayor, &c.
24—Daetschemann vs. The Mayor.	38—Remsen vs. Sauer.
25—Hans vs. The Mayor.	57—Arkenburg vs. Sheridan.
26—Smith vs. The Mayor.	69—Kamena vs. Warmer.
27—Douglas vs. The Mayor.	59—Driggs vs. Jarvis.
28—Peterson vs. The Mayor.	
29—Tiejen vs. The Mayor.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
1293—Wagner vs. Jones.	723—Ludlow vs. Boyce.
1093—Davis vs. Brown.	437½—Sanders vs. Crowe.
45½—Atkinson vs. G. W. Ins. Co.	1567—Fischer vs. Elsass.
184—Mayer vs. Heywood.	1563—Van Wyck vs. Allen et al.
863—Gibbs vs. Richmond Co. Mut. Ins. Co.	1569—Center vs. Garsen.
2372—Blunt vs. Mayor.	1570—Carroll vs. Carr.
1816—Sullivan vs. Mayor.	1571—Coleman vs. Central R. R. Co. of L. I.
1817—Mawsby vs. Mayor.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.	Nos.
Ready.	2318—Johnson vs. The Mayor, &c.
487—Kiefer vs. Shedd.	1524—McGail vs. Farrell.
2105—Ring vs. The Mayor.	523—Johnson vs. Morgan.
2415—Tone, Adm'r, vs. The Mayor.	2505—Leinecke vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
Set down.	New.
1172—Seminger vs. De Peyster.	1572—Banks vs. James et al.
2457—Helass vs. Burgess, Adm'r.	1573—Children's Aid Society vs. Mackey.
1080—Crowell vs. Jackson.	1574—Children's Aid Society vs. Sherlock.
1498—Dufrom vs. McDonald.	1559—Gleason vs. Duryea.
1492—Tracy et al. vs. Vandewater.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4982—Atwell vs. Leland.	4969—Polhemus vs. Erie Pro. Com.
3169—Raufferts vs. Webb.	4992—Culkin vs. McCabe.
3272—Fairbanks et al. vs. Daly.	5032—Hoyt vs. Helfenstein.
4652—Sadlier et al. vs. Haverty.	5048—Woodhull vs. Gatgen.
4498—Frankel vs. Homedel et al.	2367—Muller vs. Krauss.
3613—Black vs. Frost.	3065—Peiser vs. Baird.
3261—Taylor et al. vs. Rogers.	3302—Bull vs. Wagner.
	3303—Alexander vs. Johnson.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4757—Beach vs. Brady.	4869—Hayman et al. vs. Enas et al.
4844—Shubach vs. Willis.	3800—Worth vs. Abbot.
4208—Duryea vs. Suckow.	1290—Udell vs. Schenck.
4209—Same vs. Same.	4669—Nutter vs. Windt et al.
4210—Same vs. Same.	3304—McKeever vs. Pergman.
5117—Alexander et al. vs. Hecht.	3305—Pryor vs. Kaufman.
4788—Katz vs. Bishop.	3306—Sewards vs. Schmidt.
4857—Le Baron vs. Van Dyke et al.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2936—Brookman vs. Erie Railway Co.	5108—Baer vs. Jacobs.
3075—McCormick vs. McCue.	5138—Silberman et al. vs. Bodell, impleaded.
5031—Lecomte vs. Potter, impleaded.	5140—Hastings et al. vs. Samuels.
5124—Stein vs. Huber.	4934—Clark vs. Hampt.
5081—Horstman et al. vs. Alfonso et al.	4941—Cohen et al. vs. Samuels, impleaded.
4863—Cohen vs. Levy et al.	5126—Kautrowitch vs. Wice.
4714—Lehman vs. Curran.	4673—Telmeyer vs. Haverty.
4855—Fitch vs. Dusenbury et al.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

James Nolan, Thomas Carney, robbery.	John McCarthy, Andrew Miller, forgery.
Julius Whittaker, felonious assault and battery.	John W. Robinson, extortion.
Albert Greishaber, burglary.	James O'Neil, John W. Connor, assault and battery.
Ernest Rasnusier, grand larceny.	Charles Tach, William Schultz, August Gerringer, gambling.
James Haley, grand larceny.	James Farrell, Frank Farrell, gambling.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

Bridget Kelly, murder.	John Kenney, manslaughter.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The following are the postal changes for the week ending Oct. 9, 1875:

New-England.—Postmasters Appointed—James H. Goodrich, Chesterfield, Cheshire County, N. H.; Herbert E. Witherbee, West Rindge, Cheshire County, N. H.; Wayne W. Blossom, Rock Bottom, Middlesex County, Mass.

New-York.—Postmasters Appointed—George Mather, Broken Straw, Chautauqua County; Wallace Hill, Butternut Grove, Delaware County; William S. Eaton, East Leon, Cattaraugus County; Paul Ifland, Freybush, Montgomery County; Thomas A. Rice, North Bangor, Franklin County; Bernard Goodman, North Tarrytown, Westchester County; Leander Bichford, Rapids, Niagara County; Stephen D. Andrews, Sageville, Hamilton County; Perry Appleby, Watts Flats, Chautauqua County. Office Discontinued—Dartmouth, Warren County.

New-Jersey.—Postmaster Appointed—Selden Goff, Arlington, Hudson County.

Pennsylvania.—Postmaster Appointed—Esaias Brown, Orwin, Schuylkill County. Office Discontinued—North Shippen, Cameron County.

MISSING MAILS.

The banks of Hartford and Providence complain that up to date no acknowledgment has been made of remittances made by them to Boston banks on Saturday, Oct. 2. Inquiry made by the Hartford *Post* on Thursday among the banks of that city shows that only the City National and Hartford National had received from their Boston correspondent any acknowledgement of inclosures made. Just where the trouble is has not been satisfactorily determined, but as the Providence and Hartford mails go to Boston by entirely different routes, it is suspected that the fault lies with the Boston office. The Providence *Journal* of the same date says: "Most if not all of the valuable bank letters which were sent from the Providence office to Boston, Saturday night, failed to reach the parties to whom they were addressed. The same misfortune overtook the mail which was sent from this office to Boston on the night of the 31st of July, when a large number of bank letters, covering valuable inclosures, were lost, and have not since been heard from. Twice since that time the banks have lost letters sent to Boston, and now for the fourth time in little less than two months, somebody has made a swoop upon the Providence letters that from their appearance promised a harvest. Our bankers and business community are very much stirred up about it."

DAWN VALCOUR COMMUNITY.

The personal property and real estate of the Dawn Valcour community were sold at public auction, on Valcour Island, on Tuesday last. The principal bidder was Mr. D. B. Fay, of Vermont, who purchased most of the personal property. He also purchased the north half of the island for $4,500.

LECTURES.

A LECTURE WILL BE GIVEN AT COOPER Institute on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13, at 8 P. M., by William Pearsall. Subject: THE MYSTERIES, MISERY, AND CORRUPTION OF LOTTERY AND POLICY GAMBLING. Admission, 50 cents. Ladies accompanied with a gentleman free. Box office open at 10 A. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LADY'S WATCH, MADE BY PATEK & Philip, Geneva, marked inside M. P. Crane; was lost Thursday afternoon in going from West 49th st. to East 45th st. The finder will receive a suitable reward by leaving same at No. 53 West 49th st., or Bucklin, Crane & Co.'s, No. 45 South st.

FINANCIAL.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE INdianapolis, Bloomington and Western First Mortgage Extension bondholders will be held at No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 1, on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 M., to hear the report of committee.
SUMNER R. STONE, Chairman.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Seven Per Cent. convertible Sinking Fund Bonds, having twenty-five years to run. Interest payable May and November. A limited amount for sale by WORK, STRONG & CO., No. 36 Broad st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., N. Y.
RETAIL.
NEW DEPARTMENTS
OPEN TO-DAY.
BOYS' DRESS SUITS
FROM $3 TO $17.
SUITABLE FOR BOYS FROM THREE TO FIFTEEN YEARS.
LADIES' AND MISSES' SUITS AND CLOAKS
ENLARGED FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
ENLARGED FEATHER AND FLOWER DEPARTMENT.
ENLARGED RIBBON DEPARTMENT.
ENLARGED KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
ENLARGED LACE AND DRESS-TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.
WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.
YANKEE NOTION DEPARTMENT.
LEATHER GOODS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.
BERLIN AND OTHER WORSTED EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.
STATIONERY AND BOOKS.
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS AND TOYS.
HAT DEPARTMENT
LARGEST IN AMERICA.
AMERICAN FELT HATS, 15, 20, 25, and 50 cents.
FRENCH FELT HATS, all colors, 95 cents.
TRIMMED HATS, NEWEST DESIGNS,
BOTH FOREIGN AND OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
CORSET DEPARTMENT ENLARGED.
FUR DEPARTMENT ENLARGED.
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT ENLARGED.
OUR STOCK
CANNOT BE DESCRIBED. IT IS SIMPLY IMMENSE.
The extension to our premises now completed, which give us by actual measurement (58,985)
FIFTY-EIGHT THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE FEET
FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF CUSTOMERS.
We invite you to inspect our stock, by far the LARGEST IN AMERICA OF ITS KIND.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st.,
56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.
ANDREW'S PATENT ELEVATORS CONSTANTLY RUNNING ON THE EAST AND WEST SIDES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT, CONNECTING WITH OUR BONNET, LADIES' SUITS, AND TRIMMED GOODS DEPARTMENTS.
GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASSES THE DOOR AND CONNECTS WITH EVERY CITY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE GOING NORTH AND SOUTH. SIX MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CORNER OF BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U.S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
MEMBERS OF THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
We draw on—
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, PALL MALL BRANCH, (69,) LONDON.
SOCIETE GENERALE, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BRANCH, No. 4 PLACE DE L'OPERA, PARIS.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.,
BANKERS,
PLACE BEL AIR, GENEVA.
Travelers will find our correspondents centrally located, and can obtain from them drafts on all other Cities and Countries.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY.
The committee appointed at the general meeting of the First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Land Grant Bondholders, held at Cannon Street Hotel, London, on the 15th September, give notice that a circular by the committee, explanatory of the position of the company's affairs and the course the committee recommend, may be obtained on application at the offices of Messrs. NAYLOR, BENZON & CO., No. 34 Old Broad st., London, E. C., or Messrs. NAYLOR & CO., Nos. 99 and 101 John st., New-York, or it will be sent by post to such bondholders as furnish them with their addresses. By order of the committee. J. F. TAFE.
Offices of Messrs. Naylor, Benzon & Co., No. 34 Old Broad st., London, E. C.; Messrs. Naylor & Co., Nos. 99 and 101 John st. New-York.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

$10 TO $500 INVESTED IN WALL ST. often leads to fortune. A 72 page book, entitled, "Men and Idioms of Wall Street," explaining everything. **SENT FREE.** JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF MONEY WANTED on time at three to five years, on good valuable Western real estate, at eight to ten per cent. interest per annum; interest and principal payable in New-York or elsewhere, as may be contracted. Apply to HAAR & CO., No. 45 Wall st., New-York.

STOCK SPECULATION.
A new book explaining the various methods of operating in stocks will be mailed free to any address by L. W. HAMILTON & CO., Stock Brokers, No. 10 Wall st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S

MACY'S.

☞ Our Goods (foreign) are mostly of our own importation.

☞ LATEST NOVELTIES received by every EUROPEAN STEAMER.

☞ Our Goods are ALL FIRST CLASS.

☞ Our Goods are sold at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

☞ Our establishment is the LARGEST of the kind in AMERICA.

☞ Always a full assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, White Goods, Housekeeping and HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOISERY, UNDERWEAR, Ladies' and Misses' FURS and FUR TRIMMINGS, Ladies', Misses', and Infants' Made-up Underclothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Small Wares, UMBRELLAS, BOOKS, STATIONERY, TOILET Articles, Perfumery, Fancy Goods and JEWELRY, Opera Glasses, Eye Glasses, and SPECTACLES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, WORSTEDS and WORSTED PATTERNS, TOYS, DOLLS, CHINA and GLASS WARE, Plated Ware, Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, a new pair given for all that rip or tear.

LAFORGE 2-button KID GLOVES, 98 cents a pair, warranted, which means that we give a new pair for all that rip or tear in putting on.

☞ Catalogues sent free to any address.

☞ Orders by mail attended to with special care.

R. H. MACY & CO.
14th st. and Sixth av.,
NEW-YORK.

MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S

CHINA
FIFTEEN PER CENT. LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
DECORATED DINNER SETS, FRENCH CHINA, $48 88 and upward.
DECORATED TEA SETS, FRENCH CHINA, $8 47 and upward.
DECORATED TOILET SETS, ENGLISH CHINA, $5 47 and upward.
FRENCH CHINA WHITE DINNER SETS, $24 47 and upward.
BOHEMIAN CUT GOBLETS, $1 73 a dozen and upward.
China and Glass decorated to order on the premises.
LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

LACE CURTAINS, &c.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th av., one door below 13th st., New-York,
having made immense purchases at the recent
GREAT BANKRUPT SALES,
will offer this week an entire wholesale stock at retail, comprising the most complete, varied, and largest assortment ever offered in this City, at
PRICES LOWER than gold cost of importation.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, from $1 50 per pair.
GUIPURE LACE CURTAINS, from $5 per pair.
REAL LACE CURTAINS, from $10 to the finest imported.
WINDOW SHADES AND HOLLANDS in great variety.
EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
Full lines in
REPS, CRETONS, AND FURNITURE CHINTZES,
FRINGES, GIMPS, CORDS, AND TASSELS,
CORNICES AND LAMBREQUINS,
and at prices proportionately low.
CARPETS.
OIL-CLOTHS.
500 rolls TAPESTRY CARPET at $1—worth $1 25. Just out of bond an extensive assortment of THE MOST SUPERB DESIGNS in AXMINSTERS, MOQUETS, VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS, &C.
INGRAINS AND THREE-PLYS LOWER THAN EVER.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, all widths.

LACES.
The largest, cheapest, and best selected stock of REAL and IMITATION LACES and EMBROIDERIES in this City. Everything offered at PANIC PRICES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 BROADWAY.

BOOTS AND SHOES EXCLUSIVELY.
REDUCED PRICES.
GENTLEMEN'S SHOES, $4; LADIES' BOOTS, $4; MISSES AND CHILDREN'S OF ALL KINDS, IRON CLADS,
A strong and serviceable shoe for boys and youths.
CANTRELL, NO. 241 4TH AV.

DIVIDENDS.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.
THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

INSTRUCTION.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry, Latin conversation, physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

MESSRS. CHURCHILL & MAURY'S
SCHOOL,
NO. 448 MADISON AV.
Term begins Sept. 21. Principals may be seen after Sept. 12, at the school, from 10 to 2.
MARLBOROUGH CHURCHILL,
MYTTON MAURY.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 49th st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23. SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to the cultivation of PURE and ELEGANT ENGLISH, while French and German are so taught, by Professors of education and refinement, that they may be of practical utility.

KINDERGARTEN.—MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE, A three years' pupil and co-worker of Froebel's widow, seventeen years' experience in Germany, England, and America, and Prof. John Kraus, of the Pestalozzi Diesterweg Froebel School, reopen their Kindergarten and intermediate class Oct. 4, and normal training school for Kindergarten teachers Nov. 1, at Nos. 1,266 and 8 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts. Address as above.

Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st
Mrs. SYLVANUS REED'S SCHOOL,
OPENS, SEPT. 30; KINDERGARTEN, OCT. 5.
Ladies wishing to join the classes of Prof. Nairne in belles-letters and of Dr. Labberton, in history, will apply at once.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK,
Between 37th and 38th sts.
MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

MISS H. B. SMITH, NO. 208 WEST 43D ST., will resume her lessons with young ladies Oct. 7, 1875, in classes or singly.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 23.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN and private instruction. Circulars sent. Thos. R. Ash, 17 E. 16th st.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL school, No. 1,267 Broadway.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL Drawing. Prof. A. COLIN, No. 1,267 Broadway.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 229 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FINE CARRIAGES.
EZRA MARSH, No. 18 East 18th st., near Broadway, manufacturer of all styles fine carriages for City and country use, at reasonable prices; work warranted; careful estimates made on repairs; vehicles sent for and delivered without charge; also first-class storage.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE Prevention of Cruelty to Animals requires a fine, strong horse for light work; any lady or gentleman possessing such and desiring good care and kind treatment for the animal, can apply to HENRY BERGH, 4th av., corner 22d st.; a good home in the country can be furnished for a large Newfoundland or Mount St. Bernard dog.

AN ELEGANT TEAM OF BLACK HORSES for sale for half their value, to close an estate; also landau and clarence, nearly new. Can be seen at private stable, East 63d st., next to 4th av.

A TEAM OF SUPERB BLACKS, (WITH phaeton;) cost $3,000, price $1,000; 16½ hands, and warranted. Team and details at HARNETT'S, No. 17 East 30th st.

COACH FOR SALE.—A LEATHER-QUARTERED coach, in good order; made by Brewster. Apply opposite stable, No. 126 West 17th st.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
Central Park and 6th av.
Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements.
Prospectus sent on application.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, REMOVED to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.
A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school. Single rooms for those who apply in time.
The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS.
Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

FOR YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN FOURteen and eighteen; unsurpassed advantages of class study, under the best instructors, with free use of a rare library for reference, in a charming New-England home; unexceptionable references required. For circulars, address Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children on THURSDAY, Sept. 23; a separate class for boys on Oct. 1; a punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested. Their Kindergarten, under the charge of Mme. and Miss KRIEGE, will reopen Oct. 4; training class for kindergartners Nov. 1. All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy park, New-York.

SEABURY SEMINARY WILL COMMENCE its ninth successful year Sept. 20, 1875, at No. 125 West 42d st. near Reservoir Park. Three departments: Classical, for young ladies; Junior and Kindergarten, for boys and girls; German, French, and music by professors; no extras. References: William Buchanan, No. 61 Park av.; L. F. Thompson, No. 516 Madison av.; Right Rev. T. H. Vail. Apply to Principal, M. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st.

MARGUERITE INSTITUTE.
MRS. E. F. WAIT'S
ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL
For Young Ladies and Little Girls,
No. 13 East 46th st., between 5th and Madison avs.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, 1875.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Courses in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology and Natural History, Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
Examinations for admission Sept. 28; opens Oct. 4.
For catalogues address C. F. CHANDLER, 49th st., corner 4th av.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, is now open for the year and rapidly filling up. Education for business men and women. No term divisions. Separate instruction. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

MLLE. D'OREMIEULX & MISS KEITH,
Successors to
MISS HINSDALE,
Will open, Sept. 21, at No. 277 Madison av., a French boarding and day school for young ladies, and a Kindergarten for little girls and boys.

AT NYACK-ON-HUDSON.—THE RIVERSIDE Institute thoroughly educates twenty young ladies; home culture; advantages unsurpassed; superb residence. Terms $400 to $500, and no extras. Opens Sept. 22. References, the Nyack clergy and Commodore Wm. Voorhis.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, reopened her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st., for the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps. U. S. N. and Prof. Naval Academy.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER WILL reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies at No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22; advanced classes for young ladies who have completed the usual school course of study will be organized during the Winter.

MISS McINTOSH ASKS THE ATTENTION of parents to her Home Classes for Young Ladies, who, desiring a thorough English culture, are yet unable to give so many hours to study as are demanded by an ordinary school course. For further information apply to Miss McINTOSH, No. 138 East 19th st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children.
Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.)
The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept. 30, 1875.
KINDERGARTEN will be opened Oct. 5.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
No. 620 5th av., New-York,
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses, commences its eighteenth year Sept. 28, 1875.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av., NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE.
English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, with kindergarten for children, No. 658 Lexington ave. Reopens Sept. 6. Applications personally or by letter.

MRS. WILLIAMES, assisted BY MISS CRUTTENDEN, announces the EIGHTEENTH YEAR of her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 26 West 39th st. Prompt attendance is requested on Thursday, Sept. 23.

PROF. PARRAIN HAS NOT GIVEN HIS authorization to use his name in the prospectus of the University Grammar School, No. 1 Winthrop place, for he will not take the responsibility of the French taught by the Principal, Lassiter.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th st., reopens Sept. 30. The lecture season will commence Oct. 7, from 4 to 5 in the afternoon. The school omnibus will call for pupils.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF reopens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS SEPT. 27. School hours from 9:30 to 2:30. Eight boarding pupils received; application should be made at once, NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

MRS. JULIA W. GREEN WILL OPEN A primary and preparatory school, (English, French, and German,) for girls Sept. 28 at No. 68 West 36th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Mrs. Green will be at home after Sept. 14.

BOY'S BOARDING-SCHOOL,
DOWNINGTOWN, CHESTER COUNTY, PENN.
First-class New-York references. Send for a catalogue.
F. DONLEARY LONG, A. M., Principal.

FROST JOHNSON'S ART SCHOOL.
Studio now ready for the reception of pupils, No. 35 Association Hall; the Painting Class will commence at once.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school at No. 1 5th av., (first house from Washington square,) on TUESDAY, the 28th of September, 1875.

MISS WARREN.
Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. Live teachers. Working Boys. No. extras.

RYE SEMINARY.
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Principal, Rye, N. Y.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children re-opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29. No. 32 West 18th st.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, 409 Jefferson av., Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 22.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies', Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, 101 W. 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of Classical, English, and German instruction.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER BROADWAY.
Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school. Well known names of last-year patrons follow. Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage:

19—John Auchincloss.	9—John Brooks.
11—Henry M. Alexander.	8—Benjamin Curtis.
11—Henry Day.	8—Parker Handy.
9—John S. Boyd.	8—Calvin E. Knox.

Nearly all have had sons fitted for college.
Many good boys have entered. Only such desired.

Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year begins Sept. 13, 1875.
Circulars at bookstores and at the institute.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.
This school will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 28. No boarding pupils taken. Thorough and complete English course. Belles-Lettres class; special advantages for French and German; light gymnastics, drawing, sewing, &c. Prospectus, with septennial roll of the school, to be had on application.
MR. and MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.
No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.
A separate department for young boys.
Dr. Irving's classes for the study of the English language, literature, and the fine arts will begin THURSDAY, NOV. 4.

YALE SCHOOL OF THE FINE ARTS.
YALE COLLEGE, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
Course of instruction covering three years. First year, drawing from the antique and from life; perspective. Second year, drawing from life; elementary studies in painting; anatomy. Third year, painting from life; composition; theory and history of art. Full courses of lectures provided in addition to the technical discipline of the studios. The school is open to both sexes. Send for circular. Address JOHN F. WEIR, Director.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
FOUNDED A. D. 1820.
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av.,
(Late No. 101 West 14th st.)
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal.
A select English and Classical Day School for Boys, with primary department. Session begins Sept. 20.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Nos. 32 and 34 Reservoir Park, (West 40th st.,) facing Reservoir square.
Boarding pupils limited to sixteen.
School year of 1875 and 1876 will begin Sept. 27,
KINDERGARTEN Oct. 1.
Personal application and inspection of building at any time.

MADAME O. DA SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York. Boys and young gentlemen carefully trained for college and for business. Refers to Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., Rev. William Ormiston, D. D., Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., Hon. Abram Hewitt, and others. Send for circular.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner 42d st. and 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 23. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered." Refers to following patrons:

Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby,	Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet,
Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock,	Rev. Dr. George L. Prentiss,
Rev. Prof. H. B. Smith,	Rev. Dr. Thos. S. Hastings,
Rev. Dr. H. D. Gause,	Rev. Dr. Erskine N. White.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—English, Classics, French, German, Botany, Gymnasium. As having many years' experience of this school may be mentioned: Wm. Adams, John E. Burrill, F. J. Bumstead, M. D.; Henry Drisler, LL. D.; John H. Iselin, Judge Wm. Mitchell.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' English, French, and German Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 23 West 48th st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, MADISON AV., BETWEEN 83D AND 84TH STS.—French, English, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Terms moderate.

KINDERGARTEN AND TRAINING CLASS for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 22, at No. 44 East 43d st.; oldest and best Kindergarten in the City; all the Froebel occupations. Miss E. M. COE, Prin.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, one block from N. Y. University, begins 39th year Sept. 13; primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. Hobby, S. S. Lassiter, Prins.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical, Mathematical School for Boys will reopen Sept. 20, at No. 908 6th av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars address Principals, HENRY W. SIGLAR and J. MACNIE.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen, No. 37 West 33d st., day and boarding scholars; complete studies. Circulars sent on demand.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS
REOPENS HER DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
At No. 47 East 21st st., Sept. 23.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 20 YOUNG BOYS, ($250.) E. HINDS' Institute, Hempstead, L. I.

LAW SCHOOLS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—Students may enter at 4 P. M. at the Law Library in the University, Washington square. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers st.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE, PARIS and Berlin,) supplies families and schools with competent visiting or resident teachers, governesses, and tutors for all educational branches; information given of good schools, private classes, and professors of modern languages and music. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, thoroughly competent, and with highest references, instructs in the English branches, French, drawing, and music. Terms moderate. Address STONEHENGE, Box No. 260, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER, NINE YEARS' experience, teaches Froebel's Kindergarten system to mothers and teachers; also, will give lessons to private pupils in English, French, German, and music. Address VASSAR GRADUATE, Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER CAN receive a few private pupils, singly or in a class. Instructs in Latin, higher mathematics, and English branches. History and literature a specialty. Refers to schools and patrons. Address H. W., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND mathematical teacher, scholar, and gold medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils. Prepares for college (English or American.) Highest City reference. Address TEACHER, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, experienced in training children and successful in advancing grown pupils, has morning hours. Address DUBLIN, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A FOREIGN LADY DESIRES A MORNING engagement to teach finishing music, singing, English, French, Italian, German, and thorough education. Address M. S., care of F. W. Christern, Foreign Bookseller, No. 77 University place.

A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE LESSONS IN singing, organ, and piano at pupils' residence for $2 per month; children and those advanced a specialty; references first families. Address ROSELLIN, Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY, GOOD MUSIcian, is desirous of giving lessons in music and French; would go as visiting governess, and teach English also to young children; terms moderate. Address Mlle. M. M., Station F.

GOVERNESS.—A MUSICAL, WELL-EDUCATED young German Protestant desires a position in a gentleman's family to teach and take charge of growing children or wait on a lady and sew; excellent testimonials. Call or address No. 1,233 Broadway.

A FRENCH LADY, SPEAKING THE LANGUAGE perfectly, also gives instruction in English, Latin, drawing, painting, and music, desires a position in a family or school. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

YOUNG LADIES DESIRING TO JOIN A German class at the residence of an experienced lady teacher, will address GERMAN TEACHER, Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

A TEACHER WHO HAS SEVERAL HOURS a day at his disposal seeks a few pupils who need careful private instruction. Address PRINCETONIAN, Box No. 186 Times Office.

A YOUNG LADY FROM THE NORTH OF Germany gives lessons to ladies for thirty cents. Address BERLIN, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MISS KEHL, NO. 223 WEST 40TH ST., teacher of German, gives lessons for fifty cents and seventy-five cents; also to advanced pupils by conversation, $1.

A LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT FOR morning hours in a family or school for English and music; highest references. Address W. E., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A VISITING GOVERNESS DESIRES A FEW pupils under twelve; unexceptionable references given. Address E. A., Post Office Box No. 1,220.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN FRENCH, German, and drawing. Address PROFESSOR, Post Office Box No. 4,001, New-York.

TEACHERS supplied with schools, and schools and families with teachers, at the Educational Bureau, 27 Union square. ANNA RANDALL-DIEHL, Manager.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 11, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—MIGNON, (English Opera)—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Miss A. Beaumont, Mr. Castle, Mr. Peakes, Mr. Morgan.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OVERLAND ROUTE—Mr. H. J. Montague, John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. Stuart Robson.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—OUR BOYS.—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Mlle. Theresa Titiens; Mme. Goddard, Mr. Tom Karl, Signor Orlandini.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA.—Mlle. Geoffroy, Mlle. Duparc, Mons. Duplan.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—FROU-FROU—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Ida Vernon, Mr. Frederic Robinson.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

HOWES & CUSHING'S CIRCUS.—VARIETY CIRCUS AND TRAINED LIONS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, MECHANICS, AND AGRICULTURE.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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NOTICE.

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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

To-day Tammany will make its Judicial nominations, and the public will be afforded another opportunity of testing the Reform pretensions of the Democrats by a practical standard. We have had the words; now we shall see the deeds. The most imploring appeals have been addressed by Democrats to JOHN KELLY to induce him to withdraw his opposition to Recorder HACKETT and Surrogate HUTCHINGS. It is a striking commentary on the true character of the "Reform" which Tammany has undergone that the entire organization should still be domineered over by one man, and he a man who is only known as a pot-house sort of politician. The papers which are endeavoring to persuade the public that the Democrats have experienced a remarkable conversion, and that it is now quite safe to vote for them, carefully avoid all mention of the new Boss and his proceedings. The *Nation*, for instance, appears never to have heard of JOHN KELLY, and yet the conduct of that eminent statesman and Reformer is quite as well deserving of its attention as the "torso" of Senator CONKLING, or the horrible depravity of Gen. GRANT. Should the Democrats carry their candidates this year, some of the highly "respectable" writers who have advocated their cause may find it difficult hereafter to justify their course, at least to the people of this plundered City.

The way in which the people are to be "gammoned" into voting the Democratic ticket is by pushing Gov. TILDEN forward very prominently, and hiding JOHN KELLY behind the back door. And yet, to us who live in the City, JOHN KELLY is of much more importance than Gov. TILDEN. It is KELLY who fills all the offices that fall vacant, and TILDEN seems to have little or no power of moving him when he has once made up his mind. Who would vote for KELLY if he were to come before the public as a candidate in person? Certainly no respectable householder. Yet he exercises far greater power than ten actual office-holders combined, since he chooses almost all our public servants for us. Is it not odd that the opposition journals should so carefully avoid saying anything whatever about the man or his doings? The great Mr. BOWLES—who has kindly undertaken to manage the New-York election, having succeeded so well in his little enterprise in 1872—blows the loud trumpet about BIGELOW, but never says one word about JOHN KELLY. And yet, BIGELOW, compared with KELLY, is as a midge to an elephant. It is KELLY whom the people of this City will practically vote for or against next month. We recommend the excellent BOWLES and his coadjutors to study his career and present operations a little before going any further into the campaign.

Some of the Democratic papers are, strange to say, a great deal more candid than the quasi-Republican or "Independent" journals. The *World*, it is true, cannot be induced to tell its readers what it thinks about KELLY'S war on Recorder HACKETT. But the *Journal of Commerce* expresses an opinion on the subject, and the *Evening Post* turns aside from what it calls "following TILDEN'S gonfalon" to protest against Mr. HACKETT'S dismissal. The *Herald* is more plain-spoken than either. It speaks of the "principle adopted by 'Boss' KELLY of setting aside all judicial officers who have particularly distinguished themselves for integrity, honesty, and ability on the bench." He "believes that the uprightness and capacity of the judiciary are best measured by their political usefulness." And that is the kind of "Reform" which the people are invited to accept next month. Mr. BOWLES wept bitterly at Cincinnati when GREELEY was nominated, and yet he has not a single salt tear to shed over this much more dangerous and shameful imposture.

The Utica *Observer* desires to know what we "mean by calling 1868 a Republican year" when making a comparison between the expenditures and revenues of the canals for that year and those for 1870, which was Democratic. We "mean" that during three months of the fiscal year 1868—that is from Sept. 30, 1867, to Jan. 1, 1868—the State Government was wholly Republican; that for the remainder of the year the majority of the Canal Commissioners, who mainly administer the affairs of the canals, were Republicans; that at the same time the Governor and the Senate were Republican, and that the appropriations for the expenditures were made principally by the Legislature of 1867, which was Republican in both branches. From these facts it happened that the Republican policy, which had prevailed since 1859, and which had produced on the whole very satisfactory results, continued to be applied in 1868, in spite of the fact that the Democrats in the Fall of 1867 elected a majority of the Assembly and a part of the State officers. These seem to us sufficient reasons for calling the year, so far as canal administration is concerned, a Republican year, and we have no doubt that they will seem so to the *Observer*, when its attention is called to them. If they do not, however, we submit a comparison of the revenues and expenditures of the canals for 1870, with those of 1866, concerning which there is no excuse for even unreasonable dispute:

	1866.	1870.
Ordinary repairs	$1,434,889	$1,955,635
Extraordinary repairs	669,395	1,897,243
Gross expenditures	$2,104,284	$3,842,878
Gross revenues	4,309,746	3,107,138
Net revenues, Republican year	$2,205,462	......
Net deficiency, Democratic year	......	$735,740

THE OHIO ELECTION TO-MORROW.

The canvass which practically closed in Ohio on Saturday evening last has been one of the most remarkable as well as one of the most important that our country has ever seen. Its progress has been watched with intense interest, and its result, when it shall be announced on Wednesday morning, will be eagerly received throughout the entire country. The canvass, though preceding an election for State officers only, with no seat either in the House of Representatives or in the Senate to be directly or indirectly filled, and with issues pending of no ordinary importance relating to the State Government, has been essentially national. The vote will turn to-morrow almost exclusively on a question of national legislation, and its effect is likely to be felt for years in every section of the country, and by every class of our varied and extensive interests. Early in the course of the campaign, it became evident that all local matters were sinking into relative insignificance, and when it was found that the success of the inflationists in forcing their views upon the Democratic Party had encouraged those who sympathized with them in Pennsylvania to range the party in that State also in support of the same principles, no issue but the financial one was any longer considered.

The discussion which ensued has been a very active and earnest one. There has been no village in the State, of even a few hundred inhabitants, in which meetings have not been held by both parties; every part of the State has been carefully inspected by the agents of both parties to ascertain and bring out the full strength on either side; the community has been plied with political documents in every form, and the papers of the State, which are numerous and conducted with great skill and vigor, have engaged in the campaign with peculiar zeal. It is not to be imagined that the voters of Ohio do not, therefore, fully understand what they are called on by the Democrats and by the Republicans respectively to vote upon.

From some cause which is not very apparent, the Democratic leaders in Ohio have for ten years past included in their number the ablest, most pronounced, and most powerful of the public men who are victims of the paper-money delusion. Whether from natural incapacity to read the lessons of history and understand the teachings of every-day experience, or from a demagogic desire to enlist the support of the needy and adventurous, these men have advanced the notion that the greenbacks are a profitable currency, that they are quite fit to "pay" bonds which promise gold, and that the more we have of them the richer and more prosperous we shall collectively and individually become. The late Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, Mr. PENDLETON, Gen. EWING, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* "clique," have been among the most prominent of these leaders, and in 1868 they gained a great victory in the resolution for repudiation which they compelled the Democratic National Convention to adopt. They were silent in 1872, when the desperate straits of the party drove it into the arms of the Greeley men, but the panic of 1873, and the successes which the Democrats won that year and the next, have brought them again to the front.

In Ohio they are now fighting for the control of the National Convention next year, which they will use as they used the power they held in 1868. They know very well, and by this time the whole country knows, that if they can win in Ohio, the Democratic Convention will be in their hands as clay in the hands of the potter. In that case, the nation will be subjected to the incalculable humiliation of a national election turning on a proposition of national dishonor. Ten years after issuing their demand notes, which, by being made legal tender, were practically converted into a forced loan, the United States will, if these men have their way, be obliged to decide whether they will try to pay or propose to repudiate that loan. It is not strange that the whole country watches with suspense the vote that is to be cast to-morrow.

Nor is this the only important phase of the political contest that comes to a decision for the time being in the Ohio election. The inflationists have happened to put forward as the most prominent representative of their views the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, "Gen." CARY. This man CARY is a political profligate, whose previous public utterances make his appearance as a Democratic candidate a disgraceful confession of lack of principle, and, feeling this perhaps, he has not hesitated to resort to the most unjustifiable means to obtain his election. He has boldly endeavored to stir up the passions of the poor against those who are not so poor, to impair the general respect for the rights of property, and to incite, by the vilest misrepresentations, hatred of those who have in any form or at any time loaned money to the Government. Many of his speeches have teemed with undisguised communism, in its most objectionable aspect. His election to-morrow would be a national misfortune, not only because he is a representative inflationist, but because it would show that the people of Ohio are comparatively unable or unwilling to put down a blatant and pretentious rogue and an advocate of disgusting political immorality. CARY has gained an unenviable notoriety as a peculiarly unprincipled demagogue. By to-morrow night he ought to be remanded to hopeless obscurity.

We have mentioned some of the reasons why the election in Ohio is of national importance. If it results in a Democratic victory, there is hardly a so-called "hard-money" Democrat in the country that will not feel called upon to rejoice—a fact which speaks volumes as to the probable future of the party. If it results in a Republican victory, we shall have a lull, for the present, in the disastrous attacks on our public credit, and the only policy which can ever secure us renewed prosperity will have a chance of being maintained.

STREET-CHILDREN.

The Superintendent of Truancy has made his first report to the Board of Education, showing that his officers have investigated the cases of 873 children, since the opening of the school year, who were non-attendants at school. These were no doubt compelled to report themselves at public or private schools. This official also reports efforts made to induce the Police to work with the Truant Agents in executing the Compulsory law.

All this is well, but it does not meet the full difficulties of the case. The members of the Board of Education are no doubt anxious to serve the public, and they would all like to leave behind them some record of usefulness which would make the period of this board memorable in the history of the City. They have an unexampled opportunity. The City has been cursed by juvenile vagrancy and childish crime. The great source of these evils is the want of the discipline and instruction necessarily received in any well-ordered school. High education is, indeed, sometimes consistent with extreme criminality. But, in general, ignorance accompanies crime, and the convicts of the country are to a large decree recruited from the uneducated classes. Thousands of children are growing up in this City without any education, except such as they receive in the boys' and girls' lodging-houses or other missions which open night schools. Their days are spent in the street, partly in vagrancy, but mainly in street occupations. These little boys and girls are the busy street-sweepers, match-sellers, peddlers, newsboys, and scavengers of our streets. Some are beggars under the guise of these occupations, but the majority honestly support themselves or their families. It is in the public interest that they should continue their trades, but not in such a way as to deprive them of their great opportunity—education in school.

The drift of a street-boy left to such business without schooling or care is to vagrancy and crime. In Europe, the German cities, notably Berlin, have provided for this danger by compelling school attendance during certain hours, and during the rest of the day leaving the child to his own lawful pursuits or pleasure. The result has been that Berlin is far in advance of New-York in its freedom from a juvenile criminal class, though the German city is much inferior to the American in its juvenile charities. In our own country, Boston has been equally provident in its Compulsory law, and has quite broken up childish vagrancy in its streets. The Legislature of this State, under the impulse of the reforming influence, passed the Compulsory law nearly two years since. Under it an immense responsibility was thrown on the Trustees of Education throughout the State. Our own board have the power conferred by it to entirely break up juvenile vagrancy in our streets, and compel every child to attend school, whether such child be in factory, shop, or on the street.

We wish that we could see our Board of Education fully awake to their duties and great opportunities in this matter. It cannot be too often said in their ears that it is not truancy but vagrancy they must struggle against. The truants were well enough cared for under the old law. Why is not the board fully executing the Compulsory law? Why, under its broad provisions, is it not, in association with the Police, endeavoring to gather in the thousands of children engaged in street trades, either to half-time schools for twenty-eight weeks, or full-time for fourteen?

The law certainly authorizes them to do so. Under the eighth section they are empowered "to make all needful provisions" for the care and education of all children wandering about the streets during school hours, and "growing up in ignorance." They could execute this provision without hardship to the children, or their parents, if they have such. They have only, under the general powers given by this act, to require of each child engaged in a street trade a certificate of half-time attendance during six months.

They are authorized to employ the aid of the Police in enforcing the law. The Police could be instructed to require such certificates, or their own officers and Truant Agents could demand them. The result would be that every newsboy and street peddler and messenger and boot-black would betake himself to a night school or an afternoon school, and thus be placed under the discipline and order of a school. Vagrancy would be broken up, ignorance uprooted, and education become more nearly universal.

LOTTERIES.

The result of the drawing of the lottery in connection with the Montpelier Humane Association at Alexandria, in Virginia, will, perhaps, do something toward enlightening the public mind about schemes of the kind. It is evidently useless to tell people that, in most cases, they are nothing better than very common-place and old-fashioned swindles. The men who manage them are as clever as they are unscrupulous, and they put forward the advantages of the speculation so adroitly, and they paint in such vivid colors the great probability of everybody winning some magnificent prize, that their advertisements are much more attractive than the milder baits of other adventurers. Then the spirit of speculation runs high nowadays, and there is something alluring in risking ten dollars on the supposed chance of winning as many thousand, even though the chance be no greater than the millionth part of one. We heard the other day of a speculative priest in a suburban village who, having one horse more in his stables than the demands of his cure rendered necessary, determined to raffle it. Its value was about a hundred and fifty dollars, but, to make sure, two hundred tickets at a dollar each were issued. But the demand for these came to be so great that the reverend gentleman could not forego the opportunity of raising a little money for his church, while at the same time disposing of his animal to good advantage; so he had more tickets printed, and the demand was not satisfied till something like eight hundred had been disposed of. If the rage for speculation can receive such development in a small country village, it need hardly be a source of surprise that adventurers find lottery schemes exceedingly profitable in New-York City.

According to the announcements which have been liberally scattered about for some time past, the drawing at Alexandria was to be the means of distributing a million of dollars for the benefit of the institution we have named. The managers doubtless thought that to do the thing well it must be done liberally, and that in these days of abundant money anything under a million would not draw subscribers. The result showed the wisdom with which the calculations were made, for it is now stated that tickets were taken to the value of at least half a million dollars. They cost twenty dollars, though, for the convenience of the victims who were to buy them, halves, quarters, and even eighths could be purchased. It is now alleged, and with every appearance of truth, that not a single dollar was drawn by any bona fide ticket-holder, so that the simple-minded people who bought the tickets have now the consolation of knowing, not that they ever had a chance of winning a prize, but that they have been subscribing rather liberally to make a handsome present to two or three individuals whom they have never known, and probably never will know.

It is merely a realization of the truth of the old adage about fools and their money, and happily it does not call for anybody's sympathy. If, in the face of past experiences, and of all that has frequently been urged against lotteries, people will insist in encouraging such devices, they must learn to bear their losses with equanimity. They have no cause for complaint, nor any reason to expect the smallest particle of commiseration from their neighbors. They used their money at their own discretion, they outraged common sense by their manner of using it, and they simply deserve to be laughed at.

But this does not affect the fact that lotteries ought not to be sanctioned by public authority. It is true that in a majority of the States of the Union the Legislatures are expressly forbidden under the Constitution from authorizing them. In most of them, too, it is made a penal offense to advertise even foreign lotteries. But these prohibitions are not carried out with sufficient strictness, and it is not too much to say that non-interference with an existing evil implies a sanction of it. It is not denied that, in past times, lotteries were sometimes useful. The old Virginia Company derived much advantage from them. After the fall of the first NAPOLEON, the French Government had recourse to the system, and derived a large revenue from it for about twelve years; but when, a little later, lotteries were suppressed by legal enactment in France, the amount of money invested in the savings banks was found to be immediately and very largely increased. But it must be remembered that in all such instances the drawings were honestly conducted. There is a guarantee for this. Yet, even if such a guarantee were possible here, there is no reason why lotteries should be allowed in this country. The examples of Louisiana and Kentucky offer no argument in their favor. There is no necessity for them, and they are fraught with evils of many kinds. There can be no doubt that fewer people in this City would be inveigled into buying lottery tickets if the Police would only use a little more energy in exercising the authority that belongs to them.

SOME EXPERIMENTS.

A gentleman residing in Cincinnati has recently proved his devotion to science by allowing himself to be stung by twenty-one consecutive bees. He took his stings at the rate of one dose per day, and consequently was in a permanently stung condition for no less than three weeks. He wished to learn if the human system could be rendered proof against bee-stings by repeated inoculation, and he claims to have proved that it can. After his tenth daily sting he felt, so he assures us, no pain whatever from the remaining eleven stings in which he subsequently indulged. We therefore learn from his self-sacrificing labors the touching lesson that to be stung by a bee once a day for ten consecutive days renders one proof against additional stinging. The value of this fact to persons about to be stung by bees is manifest. Such persons, as soon as they seriously contemplate such an adventure, should seclude themselves in company with a large and active bee for ten days. At the end of that period, provided they have faithfully tried the Cincinnatian's prescription, they can go and be stung, even on the extremity of the nose, with a calm confidence that no unpleasant consequences will follow.

Having begun so bravely, it is to be hoped that the Cincinnati person will continue his experiments in inoculation. It is not mentioned whether he stung himself with bees of the honey or the bumble variety. The sting of one, however, is about as poisonous as the sting of the other, and it is, therefore, of little consequence with which style of bee he experimented. He should now try a course of wasps, to be immediately followed by a course of hornets of the black, as well as the yellow-jacket, pattern. It is hardly probable that ten stings by a large black hornet would be sufficient to destroy his susceptibility to the poison. The insect is as large as at least four honey-bees, and hence it might be necessary for him to receive forty hornet-stings before achieving the desired immunity. Forty days with a hornet, and say thirty days with a wasp, would give an enthusiastic investigator more than two months of rational enjoyment; and if to hornets and wasps he were to add a few spiders of assorted varieties, and a centipede from New-Mexico, he could look forward to a really happy Winter.

Having thus exhausted the list of poisonous insects of the United States, there would remain those interesting reptiles, the rattlesnake, the copperhead, and the moccasin. There is every reason to believe that if inoculation secures immunity in the case of the bee, it would be equally efficacious in connection with the poisonous serpents. As a matter of prudence, however, the Cincinnati experimenter would do well to begin with a very small rattlesnake. Were he to take as his first dose a bite from a single fang of a snake not more than a foot long, and gradually increase the dose until he could successfully withstand the bite of both fangs of a full-grown rattlesnake, he would display that wise caution which, unfortunately, is not always a characteristic of scientific investigators. It would, perhaps, be rash to urge him to complete his experiments by secluding himself with a mad dog. He must see, nevertheless, that could he only inform his fellow-men that a few dozen good bites from a dog suffering from hydrophobia would constitute a sure protection against the disease, he would be conferring an inestimable benefit upon the world.

Even if this bold enthusiast does not carry his investigations into the field of hydrophobia, he can still feel that he has added immensely to our knowledge of prophylactic medicine. Before very long the great truth demonstrated by him in the course of his daily interviews with bees will be universally accepted and acted upon. Hunters and scientific men, who intend to explore the Far West with a view to buffaloes and geological strata, will first repair to the nearest available menagerie, and spend a few weeks in the daily society of rattlesnakes. Perhaps, as the knowledge of the great remedy of inoculation becomes more widely diffused, we shall have Inoculation Establishments, where gentleman desiring to be bitten can obtain medical advice and all the comforts of a home; and where serpents and insects of all poisonous varieties and of the best quality will be constantly kept on hand. The prospect is, indeed, a bright and pleasant one, and the fame of JENNER may yet be eclipsed by the more brilliant fame of the Cincinnatian who is about to render the wasp and the hornet as innocuous as the domestic fly, and to take away the dread with which humanity has hitherto contemplated the rattlesnake.

TO-MORROW'S ELECTIONS.

CANDIDATES AND ISSUES IN OHIO, IOWA, AND NEBRASKA.

Elections will be held to-morrow in Ohio, Iowa, and Nebraska. Most important of all and most closely contested will be that in Ohio. Here a full list of State officers and the Legislature are to be chosen, and two proposed amendments to the Constitution are to be voted upon. One of these amendments provides for the appointment of a commission to relieve the Supreme Court of some the business accumulating on its hands, and the other empowers the Legislature to lay a special tax on dogs. For State officers full nominations have been made by the Republicans, Democrats, and Prohibitionists.

The Republican ticket is composed as follows: For Governor, Rutherford B. Hayes; Lieutenant Governor, Thomas L. Young; Judge of Supreme Court, George W. McIlvaine; Auditor, James Williams; Attorney General, John Little; Treasurer, John M. Millikin; Member of Board of Public Works, Peter Thatcher.

The Democratic ticket is made up as follows, Gov. Allen having been nominated for re-election: For Governor, William Allen; Lieutenant Governor, Samuel F. Cary; Judge of Supreme Court, T. G. Ashburn; Auditor, E. M. Greene; Attorney General, Thomas E. Powell; Treasurer, John Schreiner; Member of Board of Public Works, H. E. O. Hagan.

The Prohibitionists made their nominations as follows: For Governor, Jay Odell; Lieutenant Governor, H. A. Thompson; Judge of Supreme Court, David C. Montgomery; Auditor, Belmont Locke; Attorney General, S. E. Adams; Treasurer, Edward C. Young; Member of Board of Public Works, John R. Buchtel.

For President, in 1872, Ohio gave Grant 281,852; Greeley, 244,321; O'Conor, 1,163; Black, 2,100. For Governor, in 1873, the State gave Noyes, Republican, 213,837; Allen, Democrat, 214,654; Collins, "homeless" party, 10,027; Stewart, Prohibition, 10,081. Allen was thus elected by 817 plurality, but all the rest of the Republican candidates for State offices were chosen. In 1874 the vote for Secretary of State, the highest officer chosen, was: Republican, 221,204; Democratic, 238,406; Prohibition, 7,815.

The election in Iowa will be for State officers, one-half the members of the State Senate, and all the members of the House of Representatives. The Legislature thus constituted will elect a United States Senator. Contrary to what has been printed in very many newspapers of the country, as well in as out of the State, there are no constitutional amendments to be submitted to the people of Iowa at this election.

The Republican ticket for State officers reads: For Governor, Samuel J. Kirkwood; Lieutenant Governor, Joshua G. Newbold; Judge of the Supreme Court, Austin Adams; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Alonzo Abernethy.

The Democratic ticket is made up as follows: Governor, Shepherd Leffler; Lieutenant Governor, E. B. Woodward; Judge of the Supreme Court, L. O. Hatch; Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. R. Wright.

There has not been much variety in the vote of Iowa of late years. In 1872, for President, Grant had 131,566; Greeley, 71,196; O'Conor, 2,221. In 1873 for Governor, the Republicans cast 105,143 votes, and the opposition, calling themselves Anti-Monopolists, 82,578. In 1874, for Secretary of State, the Republicans cast 107,243, and the opposition, 79,060.

The officers to be chosen in Nebraska are of minor importance, consisting of three Judges of the Supreme Court and six Regents of the State University. The chief interest of the election centres in the question of the adoption of the proposed new constitution. There is apparently no organized opposition to its ratification. The instrument is to be voted upon as a whole, except that there are two "coupons" attached to it, which are separately submitted. One relates to the selection of United States Senators, and authorizes the citizens of the State to indicate their preferences for such at the general election of the members of the Legislature by whom they are to be chosen. The other article separately submitted forbids the removal of the State Capital from Lincoln for several years to come.

The Republican ticket in Nebraska is composed as follows: For Supreme Judges, George B. Lake, Daniel Gantt, and Samuel Maxwell; University Regents, Charles H. Holmes, S. J. Tuttle, J. W. Gannett, E. M. Hungerford, Seth P. Mobley, and William Adair.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr., has been nominated for the State Senate by the Democrats of the Fourteenth District.

With all the emphasis of double leads the Albany *Argus* proclaims that the re-election of Gov. Allen in Ohio is desired by the Democracy of New-York.

The Republicans have nominated William V. Van Antwerp for Assembly in the Second District of Albany County, and Charles D. Rathbone in the Third.

The four candidates for Congress in Oregon are on the stump together, and it takes them about five hours to go through their discussions. The Oregonians must be patient people.

The Democrats of Onondaga County have made their nominations for Assembly. They are: First District, William Kirkpatrick; Second, Horace K. King; Third, Marshall R. Dyer.

The Democratic Convention at Elmira, Saturday, nominated Edmund Miller for member of the Assembly for Chemung County. He was a member in 1867 and 1874, and a strong supporter of Tilden's policy.

The Republican nominations in Monroe County are: For Senator, William N. Emerson; Treasurer, James Harris; Sheriff, Henry E. Richmond; Justice of Sessions, Napoleon B. Jones; Coroner, William L. Jordan.

The Republicans of the First District of Dutchess County have nominated Dr. Thomas Hammond, of Dover, for Assembly. J. W. Bartram and Collins Sheldon were appointed delegates to the Judicial Convention.

The Republicans of Steuben County have made their nominations as follows: For Superintendent of the Poor, Jacob Clawson; for Justice of Sessions, Henry B. Norris; for Coroner, Dr. James H. Trumbull.

Writing to Washington, Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, says: "I have just returned from Ohio. Both sides claim the victory. I think Allen will be elected, but I am not confident. Every personal effort possible is being made by the Republicans, aided with money."

The complete vote in Connecticut on the amendment changing the time for holding the elections, &c., was: For, 41,120; against, 2,737. On the second amendment, empowering the Legislature to restore forfeited electoral privileges, the vote was: For, 31,569; against, 11,293.

The Secretary of State of California has revised the official returns of the vote of the State for Governor at the late election, and it appears that the correct results are as follows: Phelps, Republican, 31,322; Irwin, Democrat, 61,509; Bidwell, Independent, 29,752; Lovett, Prohibition, 356.

In Genessee County the Republicans have renominated Newton H. Green for Assembly, and other candidates as follows: For Sheriff, W. I. Parrish; School Commissioner, A. J. Ramsey; Superintendent of the Poor, Benajah Griswold; Justice of Sessions, Philip Cope; Coroner, L. L. Tozier.

Senator Jarvis Lord has printed a card in which he says that he never knew L. J. Bennett, of Buffalo, who gave him $500 for his electioneering expenses, until two years after his vote on the bill amending the charter of Buffalo. As to the Phelps matter, which, like the foregoing, is embodied in the Canal Commissioners' fifth report, he says that he has evidence to produce which will place that in an entirely different light, and relieve him from the imputation the report contains.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The season of English opera at Booth's Theatre will be entered upon this evening, when "Mignon," with Miss Kellogg as the heroine, will be sung. At Steinway Hall the fifth of the series of Titiens concerts may be attended, Mme. Goddard being, as heretofore, the pianist, and M. Sauret the violinist. The inaugural performances of a circus troupe who have literally pitched their tent in Fourteenth street, opposite the Academy of Music, are also referred to in another column, and Brooklyn play-goers are reminded that Miss Ethel appears to-night in "Agnes" at the Brooklyn Theatre. Except the regular Monday changes of programme at the variety theatres, no promise of novelty comes from any other point of the compass.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Anton Rubinstein is in Paris to consider the point of several modifications in his opera "Néron," which he has written to the libretto of Jules Barbier.

Herr Jaell has made a contract with Carlo Ducci for a series of concerts to be given in Rome, Florence, and Naples. Frau Jaell will take part in the piano-forte performance.

Among successful revivals in Paris are the "Fils du Diable" of M. Paul Féval and "Saint Yves," at the Ambigu Comique; and "La Closerie des Genêts," of M. Frédéric Soulié, at the Châtelet.

Mrs. Rousby made her first appearance in England since her return from America at the Queen's Theatre, in London, as *Lady Elizabeth*, in "'Twixt Axe and Crown," for the benefit of Mr. Morris Jacobs.

An English version of "La Reine Indigo," by by Johann Strauss, will probably be the opening piece at the Criterion Theatre, in London, this month, and M. Pitron has, it is said, other French light operas in reserve for the Winter season. "La Reine Indigo" was produced at the Paris Renaissance last May.

The opening of the Roman Teatro Argentina in October, it is decided, shall take place with a performance of the "Ballo in Maschera," the chief part sustained by the tenor Abrugnedo. This resolution is contrary to the wish of the public, who would prefer an opera less frequently played. After the "Ballo" a new opera will be produced by the Maestro Sangiorgi.

The National Conservatorium at Pesth, whose foundation has been very loudly announced, exists only as a project, since the funds were voted long ago by the Reichstag, and the plans were finished. Franz Liszt has been nominated President, and noticing how little disposed the authorities were to carry out the engagements they had entered into, Liszt quitted Pesth thoroughly annoyed, and went to Weimar.

The death is announced in Edinburgh, from rapid consumption, of the actress, Lady Don. She was the eldest daughter of Mr. John Sanders, of the Adelphi Theatre, and was known to the play-going public as Miss Emily Eliza Sanders. She married in 1857 Sir William Henry Don, seventh baronet, of Newtondon, Berwickshire, formerly an officer in the Army, who afterward became an actor, and died at Hobart Town in 1862. Lady Don leaves one daughter.

The Belfast *News Letter* of Sept. 25, says: Last night Mr. J. L. Toole took his benefit at the Theatre Royal. The house, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, was crowded in every part, the lower boxes being filled with a highly fashionable audience. The performance commenced with the comedy of "Sweethearts and Wives." The farce "Ici on parle Français" followed. Afterward Mr. Toole had to come before the curtain and make a brief speech.

The management of the Teatro Castelli, in Milan, has published its prospectus for the Autumn season, which commences in a few days, and will last till December. The operas announced are: "Mosè," by Rossini; "Vittor Pisani," by Peri; "Barnabo Visconti," new opera by Franceschini; "I Promessi Sposi," by Ponchielli; "Marino Faliero," by Donizetti, and two ballets. The list of the company contains only unknown names, except those of Signore Passigli, Lena Bordato, and the tenor, G. Carrion.

"Les Muscadins," of M. Jules Claretie, a drama in five acts and eight tableaux, has been produced with complete success at the Paris Théâtre Historique. The period is that of the Directoire, and the action deals with a royalist plot. Feminine interest is supplied in *Jeanne Lafresnaie*, the wife of one of the conspirators, who purchases with her life her husband's safety, which has been compromised by her lover. This part, played by Mlle. Rousseil, obtained, says the *Athenæum*, a strong hold on the audience.

A new opera, "Dimitri," has been rehearsed at the Grand Opera, Paris. The appearance or advent of something fresh at the opera, says the London *Times* correspondent, is an event so startling that it is deserving of being noted. The announcement of "Dimitri" has had the effect of a bomb-shell in musical circles; but lest any credit should be attributed to the energy of the management, it may at once be said that occasional new operas at the State Musical Academy are like new pieces at the Français—more or less obligations.

When M. Gounod crossed the Channel from London to France, he by some mischance left his orchestral manuscripts behind him. He was therefore reduced to the trouble, says *Concordia*, of re-writing his three great scores of "Polyeucte," "Georges Dandin," and "Rédemption," (oratorio.) But M. Oscar Comettant found himself the possessor of these manuscripts; they had been confided to him. So it is probable that M. Comettant will hasten to restore the scores, though the trouble to which M. Gounod has been put has already been undergone.

The belief that there is a large amount of talent for dramatic writing, which only fails to make itself known to the world from the obstinacy or dullness of managers, seems to be as vigorous in France, remarks the *Academy*, as in other countries; but, fortunately for the unacted authors, an experiment is shortly to be made in Paris with a view to bringing to the test this popular notion. During the approaching Winter it is intended to give at the Vaudeville Theatre weekly representations of plays by unknown writers which have hitherto been in manuscript.

The programme of the Teatro Communale, at Bologna, for the Autumn season includes the following operas: "Mefistofele," by Boito; "Gli Ugonotti," by Meyerbeer; "Ettore Fieramosca," by Dall' Oro, and "Luce," by Gobatti. The singers are divided into two classes for the different works; one class will sing "Mefistofele" and "Luce," and the other "Ettore Fieramosca" and "Gli Ugonotti." The principal artists are Signore Erminia Borghi-Mamo, Brambilla-Ponchielli, Giovannoni-Zacchi, the tenors Campanini and Bresciani, the baritones Mazzoli and Storti, the basses Nannetti and Tamborlini.

Australian advices dated from Sydney, Aug. 28, are as follows, according to the correspondent of the *Alta California*: "Mme. Ristori and company," he says, "played a moderately good engagement toward the close, and have left for Melbourne. Mme. Janauschek by some means appears to have quarreled with the parties for whom she was engaged, and opened at the minor theatre on Monday night. Amy and Frank Stone terminated a good engagement at this theatre and return home. Miss Melville opened here in opera bouffe, with immense success, and promises to become a great favorite. Williamson and wife are playing at Adelaide en route to India, after a tour in which they will leave for England. Mr. and Mrs. Bates are still in New-Zealand, but are expected here daily. Ristori opens in Melbourne on next Monday night. Wheatleigh and the "Shaughraun" are still in Melbourne, as is also McDonough and his Marionettes. Many of these caterers for the public amusement are said to be coining money and to have no reason to regret having visited Australia. Ilma de Murska went hence to Melbourne, and has electrified by her singing the connoisseurs of that city. She closes there to-night, and is to be honored with a torchlight procession and a serenade by the German Liedertafel.

MR. IRVING IN "MACBETH."

Mr. Henry Irving appeared in London on Sept. 25 as *Macbeth*. Mr. Irving's performance of *Hamlet* having been written of at some length in these columns, the reader will no doubt be interested in an account of his latest effort. The London *Times* makes but a brief and favorable allusion to the representation. The critic of the *Daily News* says: "A performance in many respects so novel as that of Mr. Irving in the character of *Macbeth* can only be appreciated after a more careful study than it is possible to bestow upon it during a first night. Both its merits and its faults will be easily anticipated by his admirers. There is the same tendency to capricious emphasis and to eccentric modulations of the voice, the same habit of excessive gesture and of movements which appear to have no special interpretative value. Something in his utterance of lines seems, as before, to lack to a certain degree the true tone of sincerity; but the secret of the spell which this extraordinary actor exercises over the imaginations of audiences is not difficult to discover. It lies in the imaginative power with which he is able to depict the most terrible passions of the human soul in a great crisis of action, and in the wonderful expressiveness of countenance which, on these occasions, never deserts him. To the play-goer whose memory is haunted with the *Macbeths* of the past there is a peculiar pleasure in the total absence in all Mr. Irving's performances of mere conventional details. Up to the end of the fourth act perhaps the most disappointing feature in the performance was the partial failure to exhibit the bolder qualities which lie at the foundation of *Macbeth's* character. In the concluding act, where the desperate will revels in the bustle of preparation for war, this defect was nobly redeemed. It is for this reason that the momentary prostration, when Macduff revealed the fatal secret that his antagonist was fighting with no man 'of woman born, became so effective. The touches of tenderness and regretful remorse, which add so greatly to the beauty of these latter scenes, seemed indeed to miss some of their effect; but the final combat and death struggle has probably never been equaled for picturesque force and intensity."

PERSONAL NOTES.

Boston papers report that Commodore Vanderbilt has instructed his agents to purchase $1,000,000 worth of productive real estate in that city.

Adam Seitz, a man eighty years old, has applied for admission to the German Orphan Asylum in Baltimore, saying he is an orphan, and has heard the institution was provided for such.

An Iowa paper reports that a frisky youth of eighty-five and a gushing maiden of the same age were married in Greene County in that State, the other day, and have bought a house and gone to house-keeping at Old Rippey.

Senator Hamlin denies that he was responsible for the legislation increasing the postage on transient newspapers. The intent was only to increase the postage on the package mail, but through inadvertence and ignorance the increase was put on all postal matter of the third class. It is a queer excuse.

Late cases of hazing at Harvard College are reported. On Tuesday night last a party of these young gentlemen broke into the sleeping room of a freshman, took him out in his night-clothing, led him to the college yard, and then made him crawl on his knees along a sidewalk, and with a piece of chalk number flagging-stones up to the number of 320.

Harry Camp, one of the oldest forwarders and dry goods merchants of Central New-York, and a resident of Utica, died suddenly on Saturday, aged eighty-eight years. Mr. Camp was a native of Glastenbury, Conn., and went to Utica in 1795. He carried the mails on horseback for Jason Parker between Utica and Rome, and had charge of the Vansantvoord contracts for furnishing the Army of 1812 with supplies, transporting the same via the Mohawk River.

There was a double wedding in St. Louis on Wednesday last, the first groom being Capt. Bowen, of the Eighth Infantry, and his bride Miss Simpson, daughter of Gen. Simpson, Engineer Corps; and the second couple, Lieut. Cass Dunham and Miss Camhpion, also daughter of Gen. Simpson, who gave both brides away. The bridesmaids were Misses Sturgis, Borup, Peck, and Reynolds, and they were attended by Lieut. Thompson, Fourth Cavalry, Lieut. Thompson, Third Cavalry; Lieut. Sturgis, Seventh Cavalry, Lieut. Miller, Fourth Cavalry; Lieut. Washington, Fourth Cavalry.

IOWA POLITICS.

THE ISSUES AND PROSPECTS OF THE CANVASS.

THE ZEAL OF THE OPPOSITION—AN ACTIVE CANVASS FOR THE CONTROL OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE CURRENCY ISSUE NOT PROMINENT—GEN. GRANT'S SPEECH AT DES MOINES—THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1875.

The political contest in Iowa is the most active for several years; perhaps not more so on the Republican side than usual, but the increased vigor manifested by the Opposition over former years is very marked. Mr. Leffler, the Opposition candidate for Governor, has made a pretty thorough canvass, and while he is by no means an agreeable or effective speaker, yet his presence in various parts of the State has had the effect to bring out his political friends, notably the old Bourbons, and to reinvigorate the party. But this greater activity has also had the effect to rouse the other party, and will cause it to bring to the polls a greater proportion of its voters than usual; so that it is probable the aggregate vote will be larger than since the Presidential election; and the probabilities also indicate an increased Republican majority on the State ticket. This comes from the fact that, as their party has no prospect of carrying the State, the Opposition leaders are everywhere disposed to take advantage of the awakened zeal of their followers to elect their local tickets, particularly members of the General Assembly, even at the expense of the State ticket. Here is the only danger the Republican Party has to meet in Iowa. It can hardly be other than a wild hope, on the part of the Opposition, that they can obtain control of the General Assembly; but, having tied the House of Representatives two years ago, when, had the Representative vote run with that of the Governor we should have had two-thirds of the House, our opponents have considerable expectation of doing as well this year, and perhaps better. I incline to think this expectation will be disappointed.

There are thirty Senators to be chosen this Fall, in place of twenty-three Republicans, six Democrats, and one "Anti-monopolist." Those who hold over are divided thus: Republican, 11; "Anti-monopoly," 9. Of the latter, five were formerly Republicans, having left their former party at the time of the Grange movement. Three of them, and perhaps all, it is safe to say, will hereafter act with the Republicans. Of those to be elected, the Opposition will probably carry three, and possibly two others, of the seven now held by them; and doubtless one, and possibly—because of disaffection at nominations—two more of those now held by the Republicans. The Opposition will, therefore, probably have ten Senators, including six holding over, and possibly fourteen. In the present Senate their strength is sixteen. The House of Representatives is composed of 100 members, of whom, as at present constituted, forty-nine were elected as Republicans and fifty as Opposition, and there is one vacancy. If the vote upon Representatives should run like that for the State ticket last Fall, we shall elect eighty-one of the 100 members. This, however, we do not expect, although we feel confident the State ticket will do better than then. The trading resorted to by our opponents in view of the contest for a United States Senator will doubtless have its effect to keep our Representative tickets generally behind the State ticket. Fortunately there is little disaffection in reference to the nominations for the House. The selections are unusually good, and promise that the next House will be a very able one. If so, it will be in marked contrast to the one it will supersede, which was one of the very weakest deliberative bodies ever convened in Iowa for any purpose. But to return. We do not permit ourselves to count upon having less than seventy Republicans in the coming House, which, with thirty-five in the Senate, will give us sixty majority on joint ballot.

The questions at issue between the two parties are not so closely defined here as in Ohio. While the Opposition platform inclines to inflation, and their candidate talks that way in his speeches, especially berating the national bank system, leading Democratic newspapers are outspoken in denunciation of the inflationists and their schemes, the Davenport *Democrat* going so far as to criticise with not a little severity its candidate's position on the currency question. On the other hand, there are some in our own party who deride the idea of a specie basis for our currency. True, there are not so many as there were a year ago; yet they have had influence enough to prevent our State Convention from expressing the undoubted sentiment of the party throughout the State in favor of a sound basis for the circulating medium. There is, without question, a very strong feeling that the Government should furnish this circulating medium, without the intervention of banks of issue; but this feeling is not so strong as to favor the substitution of one for the other if such substitution is going to put off still further the day of resumption. The sentiment of our people may be said to favor a currency of Government issues, but, however composed, it should be worth its face in gold at as early a day as is at all practicable. Gov. Kirkwood, our nominee for Governor, does not conceal his views in favor of a sound currency. Last week, in this city, an allusion by ex-Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, (who delivered the annual address to the Society of the Army of the Tennessee,) to the ability of the nation to pay every dollar of its debts, principal and interest, and "in honest money too," met with more and heartier applause from much the largest audience ever assembled in Des Moines than any other part of an address which was throughout well received.

The reunion of this society, successful as it was in every feature, was made especially memorable by the unexpected speech delivered thereat by President Grant. While every part of it was received, as it deserved to be, with hearty approval by the audience, the reference to the educational question was particularly satisfactory to his hearers. It has, however, called forth a reply from a Roman Catholic Priest of this city, and already the issue on this question seems to be joined. It does not, however, enter into our pending canvass in Iowa, and may not for some years, if ever. Yet there are some places in the State where the common school law is evaded by the diversion of the school funds to the support of sectarian schools, and if reports are true, not only those under Roman Catholic direction, but some belonging to one of the minor Protestant sects. At Fort Madison the District Board has been in the habit of making use of Roman Catholic school-rooms, which were generously furnished free of charge, and employing "sisters" of that sect for teachers in these rooms, whereat, I am informed, the catechism of the sect is taught, and from which the City Superintendent, when visiting officially, has been ordered away by priests. Protestants were obliged to be content with a dilapidated building hardly fit for use. This year the thing had got to be so unbearable that one or two of the leading Democrats of the place revolted, and, with the aid of Republicans, compelled the school board to make other and better provision for the children of the district generally; and now, for the first time, Fort Madison, a city of four thousand inhabitants, has a decent graded school. It is believed there are other districts in the State where the same malign influence mars our otherwise excellent school system. Unless such things as these are righted, the controversy about sectarian schools will force itself upon public attention at an early day.

The thirteenth census of the State, just completed, shows a population in January last of 1,351,438 people, an increase since 1873 of 100,105, and since 1870 of 147,418. The increase in ten years is 596,739.

I observe an error has got afloat in the Eastern press to the effect that we vote upon constitutional amendments this year. There are amendments pending, one providing for universal suffrage, the other removing the disqualification as to color for a seat in the General Assembly. The Legislature now to be chosen must act upon these, when, if adopted, they go to the people for ratification.

ORGANIZED BANK SWINDLE.

FORGED DRAFTS ON THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PRESENTED IN QUEBEC, HALIFAX, NEW-BRUNSWICK, AND MILWAUKEE.

A telegram from Quebec brings intelligence that a man named H. T. Adams was arrested in that city on Friday last while endeavoring to pass a forged draft for $4,000 on the Bank of British North America. On the same day this bank, situated in Halifax, was swindled out of $2,700 by a man who registered his name at the hotel as B. W. Bell, of New-York, on a forged letter of credit purporting to have been issued at its New-York agency, and on Friday a man, supposed to be the same party, was arrested in New-Brunswick for an attempt to obtain money on the same forged letter. The man arrested in Quebec confessed that he was one of an organized gang of swindlers who had decided upon making simultaneous presentations of letters of credit wherever such paper was accepted, and from our exchanges in Milwaukee we learn that that city has been included in the scheme. The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of Friday last says: "Yesterday morning the First National Bank of this city was notified by the New-York agents of the British Bank of North America that a number of forged letters of credit on them were in circulation. They said their highest number on their genuine letters was 150. About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a well-dressed, spruce-looking young man entered the bank and presented a letter of credit on the British Bank of North America to the Teller. It bore the number 165, which excited the Teller's suspicions, and he quietly passed it to Assistant Cashier Bigelow. He came forward and inquired of the young man, who said his name was Charles Daniels, how much the letter called for. Daniels said it was for $3,000, but that he only wanted to draw $1,500. Mr. Bigelow asked him to step inside and make a draft on the bank. He did as requested. In the meantime a messenger had been dispatched for an officer, and, before the draft was written, the policeman was waiting for the writer. The bank officers consulted counsel, and, finding that they had sufficient grounds, had the young man arrested. He took the matter very quietly, and only remarked that he was sorry, as he was perfectly innocent and was doing this business for another party. He declined to state where the other party was, where he came from, or how long he had been in Milwaukee. The other, he said, had offered him a commission to collect the money, and he thought it no harm to turn an honest penny in that way. He gave his occupation as a horse-dealer and his birthplace New-York. He professed great fear that his family might hear of his situation, as, he said, it would kill his mother. Daniels is probably an assumed name, but he stuck to it like a man. He is about thirty-two years of age, of medium height, and is well built. His complexion is sandy, and his lip is ornamented with a light mustache. He is of pleasing appearance and address, and appears to be well educated."

The same thing was attempted in Indianapolis. The *News* says that on Friday afternoon a well-dressed stranger, answering to the name of Henry Saunders, presented a letter numbered 169 at the counter of the Indiana Banking Company and asked for $3,000. Mr. Ketcham delayed him until the arrival of Officer Kinney, when he was transferred to the Central Station. Saunders took his arrest cooly, simply asking, "What's the date of the telegram?"

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A $100,000 FIRE AT NORTH CHELMSFORD, MASS.

A disastrous conflagration visited the town of North Chelmsford yesterday morning, breaking out in the wool scouring mill of George C. Moore, which is situated on Stony Creek, near its confluence with the Merrimac River, and had just been completed at a cost of $16,000, and fitted with new machinery. The flames spread with great rapidity, and before assistance from Lowell, four miles distant, could reach the scene had attacked the old mill, adjoining, of brick, three stories high, and covering 125 by 75 feet. A large stock of wool was in this building. Fragments of walls alone remain of these two buildings. Fifty feet north a two-story tenement-house, also owned by Mr. Moore, and occupied by three families, was consumed. The Congregational Church, a short distance away, was with difficulty saved. In a southerly direction the fire next attacked the pattern shop and warehouse of George T. Sheldon, a building of brick, 150 by 40 feet and two stories high. There were $15,000 worth of patterns in the building, most of which were saved. From this building, the flames leaped across the street to the carpenter and machine shop of Mr. Sheldon, 100 by 30 feet, two-stories brick, which was mostly destroyed. Four cars on the track of the Nashua and Lowell Railroad Company, loaded with coal, were also destroyed. The total loss will be between $85,000 and $100,000, and the insurance probably foots up $70,000. The fire will prove a severe blow to the village.

OTHER FIRES.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the two-story frame building No. 228 Bleecker street, occupied by Jennie Barritt. Damage to stock, fixtures, and building, $1,000. The second floor is occupied by Charles Osterdoch as a dwelling; damage to furniture, $500. The restaurant of William Steward, No. 226 Bleecker street, was damaged $200.

At 2:45 A. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the basement of the three-story brick building No. 125 Christopher street, owned and occupied by Frederick Lenk & Brother, pork-packers. The fire was caused by a barrel of sawdust taking fire from some unknown cause. Damage, $200.

The tempering and hatchet shops of the Douglass Ax Company at East Douglass, Mass., were destoyed by an incendiary fire early yesterday morning. Loss, $25,000; partially insured.

The residence and barn of Edward McEnery, on South street, Fitchburg, Mass., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is $4,000; insured for $2,750.

At 4:45 A. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the basement of the dwelling No. 418 East Forty-seventh street, occupied by Joseph Hayslup. Damage, $25.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AT DES MOINES.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from Des Moines, Iowa, gives the following as the true and veritable history of the President's speech at the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee:

"The fact is, it was almost an impromptu speech. During the afternoon the President had given a reception to the school children in the Opera-house, when a scene met his gaze which would have awakened enthusiasm in the heart of any American citizen. From the Opera-house he took a carriage for a drive through the city. By his side sat Judge Cole, of the Supreme Bench, who has great pride in the capital city and the culture and refinement of her citizens, and especially in her public schools, which are really worthy the pride of every citizen. During the drive, in which the school buildings were viewed, the topic of public schools was discussed by the party, after various political questions had been talked over. The President expressed himself very earnestly upon the subject, and seemed anxious to impress his views upon those with him. The wish was expressed that he would give them to the public. The President replied that if he had time he would prepare them and present them at the reunion that evening, as he expected to be called on to say something, and he knew of no subject more impressed upon his mind just then. The drive was cut short, and the President taken to Judge Cole's residence at 5:30, and, during the thirty minutes preceding supper, on four sheets of commercial note paper, he hastily penciled the speech which has set the nation agog. There was but one change from the original draft. The words, 'But we are not prepared to apologize for the part we took in the war,' were interlined after the speech was written, and with a different pencil from that first used. In another place he changed the word 'Government' to 'institutions.'"

A VENERABLE LADY DEAD.

The Hamilton (Madison County) *Republican* announces the death, at Sherburne, N. Y., on the 2d inst., of Anna R. Bacon, aged one hundred and two years, two months, and eighteen days, and says: "Mrs. Bacon was the head of what is known in this section as the Reese family, and at the annual picnic gatherings for several years past she has been able to number her descendants by the hundred. Mr. Otto Reese, of Sherburne, is her son; Miss Anna Reese, who is now winning some fame as a concert singer, is a great granddaughter. There has been considerable musical talent in the family. Very few live to the good old age this lady reached. Very few of those who reach the age of ninety years retain their faculties to such a remarkable degree as she did when over a century old."

Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, D. D., will be inaugurated as President of Wesleyan University on Tuesday, Oct. 26, at 2:30 P. M. The exercises will be held in the College Chapel, at Middletown, Conn.

WASHINGTON.

THE WITOWSKI CLAIM FRAUD.

THE COUNTERPART OF THE SUGG FORT CLAIM—A DAMAGING EXPOSURE FOR THIRD AUDITOR AND SECOND CONTROLLER—THE TREASURY ROBBED OF $20,000—GEN. NEGLEY'S PART IN THE FRAUD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The official investigation into the payment of nearly twenty-one thousand dollars to Witowski for logs alleged to have been furnished in 1862 for building forts near Nashville, Tenn., has developed the fraudulent character of that claim and brought to light certain facts damaging to the Third Auditor and Second Controller This claim has been knocking about the Treasury Department for a number of years, and was several times rejected by the Engineer Department of the Army. The records of that department do not furnish any evidence of the validity of the claim, and the Chief of Engineers, being morally certain that the materials for which payment was demanded were paid for at the time of delivery, refused to certify the claim to the accounting officers of the Treasury. Upon presentation of the papers to the Third Auditor a long report was prepared in that office, but the Auditor, suspecting its worthless character, declined to indorse it favorably to the Controller, but contented himself with referring the claim and the report made in his office to the Controller "for decision." This is regarded as a culpable omission of duty on the part of the Third Auditor, as it is clearly his duty, under the statutes, to definitely determine upon the character of all claims referred to him for settlement.

Upon receiving the report of the Auditor the Deputy Second Controller, Mr. E. B. Curtis, in the absence of his chief made and signed the following indorsement on the report: "The state of facts as related in the within report appears to be well substantiated by affidavits and other papers on file. The Engineer's Department reports that the returns of Capt. Morton show that the property was purchased and not paid for. I concur in the report of the Auditor. An account may be stated for the amount found due." Upon this indorsement of the Deputy Second Controller, $20,605 was drawn from the Treasury. Learning of the payment of the claim, Gen. Humphries wrote to the Secretary of War, denouncing it as fraudulent and emphatically protesting against that portion of the Deputy Controller's indorsement which referred to the Engineer's Department. Gen. Humphries' letter was referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, an investigation was ordered, and the Solicitor of the Treasury instructed to proceed against the guilty parties. The result of the investigation has been reported to Secretary Bristow, and the following sentence taken from it shows the fraudulent character of the transaction: "The evidence upon which the claim is based was forged and the entire testimony supporting it false." This report places the Third Auditor and Deputy Second Controller in a very questionable position in connection with the payment of the claim, and bears out the statements printed in THE TIMES dispatches immediately following its payment about six weeks ago.

From the evidence elicited it appears that Gen. Negley, ex-member of Congress from the Pittsburg, (Penn.) district, was active in securing payment of the claim, using his official position and influence to that end. The fact that Negley was in command of a post near Nashville at the time the logs are alleged to have been furnished, gave additional weight to his pleadings before the accounting officers. One of the reasons urged by Negley to the Third Auditor for payment was that Witowski owed him a large sum of money, and if the claim was allowed he would be able to collect the amount thus due him. This claim bears some resemblance to the notorious Sugg Fort claim, and it is significant that Negley is alleged to have had active connection with that fraud.

The Solicitor of the Treasury has been instructed by Secretary Bristow to prosecute Gen. Negley and McFarland, a lawyer of Washington, who acted as attorneys in prosecuting the claim; James T. Allen, a clerk in the Controller's office, who made the indorsement on the papers upon which the money was paid, and Julius Witowski, the principal. Not long since Witowski obtained from the Treasury $90,000 for cotton said to have been destroyed by the Federal Army while on his plantation in Carroll Parish, La., during the rebellion. The investigation just completed shows that this was also a base fraud. It was paid on the evidence of Louis Pick, who swore he saw the cotton destroyed. Evidence is produced establishing that Pick was in Nashville the very time he swears he was in Louisiana. It is ascertained also that Witowski obtained from the family of Capt. Morton, who is dead, papers and vouchers upon which he has been preparing other fraudulent claims for presentation.

THE EXAMINATION OF BAGGAGE.

A NEW REGULATION IN REGARD TO THE HAND BAGGAGE OF PASSENGERS ENTERING CANADA—AN ADHESIVE STAMP TO BE USED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Some time ago the officers of the Grand Trunk, Great Western, and Canada Southern Railroads made complaint to the Secretary of the Treasury that the regulations requiring hand baggage of passengers using those routes of travel between Detroit and Buffalo and Suspension Bridge to be examined by Customs officers was seriously interfering with the business of those roads, and the Secretary was petitioned to abolish or modify the regulation.

This matter has long been a subject of controversy between the Treasury Department and the Canada trunk lines of railroad, and Mr. Clarke, chief of the Customs Bureau, to whom the matter was referred, has been unable to evolve anything that would prove satisfactory and at the same time guard the interests of the Government, notwithstanding he has labored industriously to do so. During a recent absence of Mr. Clarke this matter was placed in charge of one of the clerks of the Customs Bureau, who has succeeded, with the aid of the Supervising Agency of the department, in adopting a method which it is expected will meet the requirements of the case. A letter of instructions has been forwarded to Collectors of Customs at Detroit, Buffalo, and Suspension Bridge, explaining the new regulation and requiring them to see that it is rigidly enforced. Under the regulation the hand baggage of passengers using the Canada trunk lines in passing between ports in the United States will be marked by the Customs officers at the port of departure with an adhesive stamp to be prepared expressly for this service, indicating on its face the date and hour of the passenger's departure, so that the Customs officers at the port of entry may determine at a glance whether arriving passengers carrying hand baggage performed the journey on a continuous train. The stamps will be marked with the time of departure and delivered to Customs inspectors, who will be required to render an account and return stamps not used. This regulation will save through passengers from any annoyance arising from the present method of having their satchels examined by Customs officers, and will remove all cause for complaint by the railroad companies.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE WORK OF THE NORTH CAROLINA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION — REFORM BACKWARD—IMMIGRATION STATISTICS —INDIAN ORDER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Gentlemen now here from North Carolina, say that the Constitutional Convention now in session at Raleigh, and which is controlled by a small Democratic majority, is covertly attempting to undo all the reforms introduced under the present Constitution of that State. The convention has adopted an article changing the entire judicial system of the State, reducing the Supreme Judges from five to three, and the Judges of the Superior Courts from twelve to eight. The article proposes also to establish courts inferior to the last named, remove the existing constitutional limit to the powers of local magistrates, and leave the jurisdiction of these officers to be determined by the Legislature. This would re-establish the old county system of local magistrates, which is now universally condemned by the people of North Carolina. The article on the judiciary also proposes to remove the election of Judges from the people and restore the old system of permitting the Legislature to choose all Judges.

Another article provides that ninety days' residence in any county shall be required to establish the right of franchise. The limit now is thirty days. Another forever deprives persons of the elective franchise who have been convicted of an infamous crime, and fails to define what shall be considered infamous crimes. This would allow partisan Judges and election officers to make the theft of a chicken or any other petty offence an "infamous crime." The evident purpose of the two articles last alluded to is to prevent colored men and poor white men from exercising the right of suffrage. Other equally obnoxious matter has been adopted by the convention. An ordinance has been adopted providing that the amended Constitution shall be submitted to a vote of the people at the election to be held in November, 1876. The odious character of many of the features adopted makes it morally certain that the new Constitution will be rejected by an overwhelming majority.

Information received at the Bureau of Statistics shows the following immigration at the port of New-York during the months of September, 1874 and 1875:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1874	8,796	7,584	16,380
1875	4,949	4,400	9,349
	3,847	3,184	7,031

The principal countries of last permanent residence or citizenship of the immigrants were as follows:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
England	4,544	2,226	Switzerland	166	166
Scotland	822	483	Spain	19	27
Ireland	3,011	1,716	Italy	173	152
Wales	46	51	Holland	92	81
Germany	3,959	2,598	Belgium	41	19
Austria	322	220	Russia	1,655	254
Sweden	400	461	Poland	106	82
Norway	147	63	Hungary	87	60
Denmark	175	256	Canada	25	31
France	496	295	Cuba	21	3

Acting Secretary Cowen has sent the following dispatch to the Indian Agent at Standing Rock; also to the agents of the Sioux Indians: "You are hereby instructed not to issue annuities to any Indians belonging to your agency unless they have been counted. Hold to this requirement, even if they do not get any annuities until Spring. This order is imperative, and leaves you no discretion in the matter."

Rev. H. L. Hastings, the evangelist who was with Moody and Sankey in London, preached to about five thousand persons on the eastern portico of the Capitol this afternoon. There was instrumental and vocal music.

FALL TERM OF THE SUPREME COURT.

A HEAVY DOCKET — SEVERAL WESTERN RAILROAD CASES TO BE HEARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The Fall term of the United States Supreme Court will commence to-morrow. The docket is unusually large, embracing 666 cases. Among the leading cases which will occupy the court are those presented by the railroads of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, arising out of the railroad contests in those States, and involving the constitutional right of the States to regulate rates for passengers and freight. The validity of the Enforcement act will be decided early in the session of the court. This case was elaborately argued at the last term and was sent over. There is authority for stating that the decision will sustain the main points of the act. The validity of the act of the California Legislature prohibiting the importation of Chinese women who may be suspected of being brought here for immoral purposes will also be argued this term. The claim is made that a State has no legal right to inquire into the morals of immigrants.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

CITIZENSHIP NOT FORFEITED BY A FLIGHT TO AVOID THE DRAFT PREVIOUS TO THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—OTHER DECISIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Among the recent decisions of the Secretary of the Treasury are the following:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 4th inst. relative to the application of Mr. C. B. Randall to be allowed to act as master of the schooner Frank, of your place. It appears from the evidence in the case presented to the department that Mr. Randall went to New-Brunswick from Maine in 1864 to avoid the draft, and did not return to this country until after the close of the late war. In the meantime he was drafted, and did not report to a Provost Marshal as required by the proclamation of the President dated March 11, 1865. Mr. Longfellow, formerly Collector of Customs at Machias, therefore declined to enter his name upon the records of the Custom-house and on the ship's papers as master on the ground that under the provisions of section 1,996 of the Revised Statutes he could not act in that capacity, being deprived by that section of his citizenship, and the law requiring that a master of a vessel of the United States shall be a citizen of this country. This ruling of Mr. Longfellow, you state, has been continued to the present time, wherefore Mr. Randall has been compelled to take out marine documents in the name of one of his crew and to sail the vessel under those papers for the past eight years.

The section above cited provides that all persons "who deserted the military" service of the United States and did not return as mentioned in the proclamation above referred to, are deemed to have voluntarily forfeited their rights to citizenship as well as their rights to become citizens; and section 1,998 provides that every person who hereafter deserts the military service, or "goes beyond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid any draft into the military service" shall be liable to all the penalties and forfeitures of section 1,996. Two offenses are mentioned, namely, that of "desertion" and the going "beyond the limits of the United States with intent," &c. In this case, if either offense has been committed, it is the latter. But so far as relates to that offense, the act of March 3, 1865, from which section 1,998 was copied, embraced in its terms only cases of persons who should leave the country after its passage. As Mr. Randall went to New-Brunswick before that date the department decides that the facts stated above did not deprive him of any right he may have had to act as master of a vessel of the United States. You will be governed accordingly. Very respectfully,

B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

Collector of Customs, Machias, Me.

Bone grease is dutiable at the rate of ten per cent. ad valorem. As caustic soda pays a specified duty, small tin cans or drums in which it is contained are not liable to a separate duty. Raw camel's hair, not being an enumerated article, should be assessed at the rate of ten per cent. ad valorem, less ten per cent. Crude palm-oil, which is obtained by the reaction of palm-oil with caustic soda, should pay one cent. a pound and thirty per cent. ad valorem. Tin cans exported and returned filled with fish would be liable to duty. Cast-steel axles are classified as manufactures of steel. Reference having been made to the ports of New-York and San Francisco, it is ascertained that the practice is to classify rice-flour at an ad valorem duty of twenty per cent. The department holds that this practice is corret.

The article known as "Mescal," an Indian spiritous beverage distilled from a species of cactus root, is dutiable under the provision for brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, not otherwise provided for, at $2 per proof gallon. Slipper carpeting is dutiable at the rate of fifty cents per pound and thirty-five per cent. ad valorem, and wool elastic webbing at the rate of fifty cents per pound and fifty per centum ad valorem, less ten per centum.

CAPTURE OF A CHICKEN THIEF.

About 3:30 o'clock on Saturday morning Mr. Samuel Fleet, who resides on the turnpike near the first toll-gate west of Jamaica village, Long Island, discovered chicken thieves in his yard. Seizing a double-barreled gun, he fired a barrel at one of them and brought him down, and aimed at the other one, but the gun snapped and the rascal got off. Mr. Fleet, with the aid of his son and a hired man, then secured the wounded thief, who was found to be pretty well peppered with shot in his right hip, side, and hand. About two dozen dead fowls were found in a bag ready for removal, besides a number of young chickens alive. Before Justice Bennett, at the Jamaica Town Hall, the wounded man gave his name as August Frinck, and he was committed to the Queens County Jail, at North Hempstead, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FATAL COLLISION OFF THE BATTERY.

At an early hour yesterday morning, Capt. Herbert Cooper, of the coal-barge N. L. Lee, reported at the New Street Police-station, that at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, the coal-barge which he commanded, while being towed by the tug U. S. Grant, off the Battery, was run into by an unknown schooner and was so badly injured that she sank almost immediately. Capt. Cooper, who was on deck at the time, was rescued by the deck-hands of the tug, but his wife and child, who were asleep in the cabin when the collision occurred, went down with the barge and were drowned. Their bodies have not been recovered.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

HOW THEY ARE PERPETRATED.

THE APPROACHING TRIALS AT MILWAUKEE—WHY AND HOW DISTILLERS CHEAT THE GOVERNMENT—THE WORKINGS OF A DISTILLERY—THE TEMPTATIONS OF REVENUE OFFICERS TO BE DISHONEST.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Thursday, Oct. 7, 1875.

Next Tuesday the trial of the "crooked whisky" cases in this district commences in earnest. Indictments have been found against the ex-Collector, the Deputy Collector, thirty-six distillers and rectifiers, four gaugers, seven storekeepers, and three maltsters and grain dealers. It will be remembered that when the fell swoop upon the distilleries was made, on May 10, Milwaukee furnished a great majority of the victims. In the various stages of the cases in court many important and perplexing legal points have been decided, and a large amount of information as to how frauds are committed and the provisions made to prevent fraud has been acquired, some of which will be found interesting.

INCENTIVES TO FRAUD.

With the tax of ninety cents a gallon to be evaded the distiller requires no further incentive. The extent to which this evasion may reach, a little computation, strictly local, will show. In the case of the Menomonee distillery an over-production—that is, beyond the capacity specified in the bond—is possible of twenty to twenty-five barrels per day, of seventy to eighty gallons each. The duty on these would be—say, twenty-five barrels of eighty gallons each—2,000 gallons; duty ninety cents per gallon; total, $1,800 defrauded per day, $10,800 per week, $43,200 per month, $518,400 per year. There have been nine large distilleries in this district seized; multiply $518,400 by nine, and we find a product of $4,665,600 as the possible annual fraud upon the Government by Milwaukee distillers. This is the possible amount; the detectives do not claim frauds exceeding $2,000,000 a year, which is quite enough. As to the storekeeper, who is placed in the distillery to prevent fraud, he receives $4 a day for actual duty while the distillery is in operation. If he complains of fraud, the distillery is shut down and he is thrown out of employment. Add to this the liberal salary the distillers can well afford to give him for keeping his eyes shut and the counter-charges that are always brought against him by distillers when he exposes illicit distilling, and it is not difficult to understand why, having eyes, he often sees not. The small number of gaugers heretofore allotted to each district made it utterly impossible for them to watch the emptying of all the packages, and the cancellation of all the thousands of stamps. Under the regulations, the gauger is compelled to keep his eye on every package until it is emptied. With a large number of distilleries and rectifying establishments in operation, this is not possible. The long daily reports of the gauger would of themselves require all his time—are in some instances equal to supplying three or four columns of THE TIMES. The maximum pay of the gauger is $165 per month. Knowing that it is not possible to prevent frauds, the gauger, unless he have the maximum of honesty, is hardly likely to reject the offer of a large addition to his salary from the distillers to omit certain attentions which, under any circumstances, he could not find time to give.

PROVISIONS AGAINST FRAUDS.

The system of collecting revenue from distillers and rectifiers is too complicated to be explained in detail; it is sufficient to show generally that the Government derives a tax of ninety cents per gallon produced and bonded by the distillers. In order to discover what the production is, officers are placed practically in complete control of the distillery and all its contents. Their duty is to weigh and note in books every pound of raw material that comes into the distillery and every gallon of the manufactured article that goes out of it. On paper the system of superintendence is excellent, and it seems that fraud is impossible. If the officers perform their duty as laid down in the regulations, it must be an impossibility to produce a greater quantity of highwines than tax is paid for. The fault with the regulations is that everything is made to hinge on the honesty of at least two men—the storekeeper and the gauger. On the establishment of a distillery a survey is made, and its capacity is fixed—that is, the amount of mash it can make, ferment, and distil into highwines. It is supposed to run to its full capacity. Every bushel of grain is estimated on an average to produce three and a half gallons of highwines. Twenty per cent. is allowed for errors, waste, &c. If there is any deficiency below the balance of eighty per cent. in the actual production as compared with the capacity, such deficiency is charged the same tax as for production, namely, ninety cents per gallon. It is actually the fact that certain distillers have suffered themselves to be taxed for deficiency, while the recent discoveries show they were producing more than double their allowed capacity! This is one of the first frauds to which the distiller yields.

His capacity having been fixed, the distiller commences business by buying his grain. The Government storekeeper is required to weigh the grain when it comes in and note the weight in a book, and is never after to lose sight of the distiller's operations. The distiller also keeps books, and between his and those of the storekeeper there are usually discrepancies, which are charged against the distiller. If the distiller does not produce eighty per cent. of his capacity, he is charged for the deficiency. If he produces more than his capacity, he is taxed on the production—that is to say, on the production as measured by the gauger and storekeeper. What he produces that those officials do not measure is fraud against the Government, and ninety cents per gallon, besides the usual profit, in the pocket of the distiller. From the weighing of the grain when it comes in, every step, as before stated, ought to be under the eye of the storekeeper. The grain is weighed again by the storekeeper when he gives it out to be ground into meal to fill the mash-tubs, to be boiled and fermented and distilled into highwines. The second weighing is noted on the books of both officer and distiller, and becomes a part of the record. The grinding of the grain is watched by the storekeeper, who must see that the distiller does not slip in grain that has not been weighed; and when the meal is ground the storekeeper must see it put into the mash-tubs. Here a sleight-of-hand, which will be explained further on, enables the distiller to commit his second fraud.

After distillation, and running the product off into the wine-room, the gauger appears on the scene and gauges, brands, and stamps with the warehouse stamp all the wines drawn off into barrels and taken to the bonded warehouse. All these transactions are separately recorded. And here another fraud creeps in. The gauger and storekeeper are now supposed to have done their part toward protecting the Government, and the barrels are safely housed in the bonded warehouse. Henceforth their duties are plain. None of the highwines are permitted to go out without having fresh stamps put on by the gauger. And here is another fraud committed.

HOW FRAUDS ARE PERPETRATED.

As will be seen by the foregoing, everything in the revenue laws supposes honesty on the part of officials, takes honesty for granted, and makes no provision for dishonesty on the part of not highly-paid gaugers and storekeepers. As a consequence, where dishonesty has appeared the entire system has collapsed. The first opportunity the distiller has for the evasion of the supposed supervision is in the allowance for deficiency in the production. He is supposed to produce on an average three and a half gallons of wines out of a bushel of grain. For instance, the storekeeper's return of grain used shows that 12,000 proof gallons ought to have been produced; if the distiller's returns of actual production show a less quantity, the Government will deduct twenty per cent. for shortage; if the production claimed is still short, then all below the reduced figure must be paid for at the ninety cents rate, the Government declining to believe that any distiller can make less than 2.90 gallons out of a bushel of grain. As a matter of fact, there are hundreds of distillers who rate at four to four and a half gallons to the bushel. However great the production, the rule has been with distillers to so manage as to secure the benefit of twenty per cent. deduction. Then the distiller "stuffs his mashes"—that is, by means of short weights and by filling his bins and working his meal in the night, when the storekeeper is asleep or conveniently olind or absent, he will get more grain into the bin than was weighed by the storekeeper—sometimes even two bushels where there should be but one. Of course there is an over production of spirits, which it is now the business of the gauger to detect in the cistern-room. This room is considered so important that the storekeeper even is not allowed access to it. The gauger steps in with his little key, and draws off the spirits into barrels, which he gauges, measures, and brands, and puts into the bonded warehouse. The only trouble is that the distiller, with his little key or some other appliance, has effected an entrance before the gauger and drawn off, as nearly as he can estimate it, the whole of the over-production. When the distiller wants a quantity of whisky, he applies to the collector for so many barrels, pays his ninety cents per gallon tax, the gauger affixes stamps to the barrels and releases them from the warehouse. These barrels are then shipped by the distiller wherever he likes. After being emptied at the points of shipment in such manner as to avoid the destruction of the stamps by the gauger, the empty barrels are returned and used by the distiller to ship his illegitimate over-production.

But another chance is given for fraud after the stamping of the barrels withdrawn from the warehouse, which a local instance will explain. At the time of the general raid on the distilleries, twenty-six barrels were discovered with stamps on them, in cars, ready to travel. The numbers of the stamps were noted and compared with the stubs in the collector's office. It was found that they were rectifiers' stamps, given out for six and ten-gallon packages, costing ten cents each, or a total of $2 60. The barrels to which they were attached were gauged and found to contain from seventy to eighty gallons of highwines each, the duty on which is ninety cents per gallon, or a total of about $1,765.

THE INDICTMENTS.

In July the Grand Jury found indictments of from one to fifteen counts each against fifty-two individuals, whose cases will come up in the United States Courts, Judges Drummond and Dyer, on Tuesday next. The ex-collector, George Q. Erskine, has four counts against him for neglect of duty in sealing tubs, issuing stamps illegally, (two counts,) and negligently permitting a distiller to run his establishment in the name of an irresponsible person. Against his deputy, Augustus G. Weissert, there are two indictments and four counts. The following are the others indicted at the same time:

Gaugers.—C. F. J. Moller, one indictment; W. H. Roddis, two indictments; J. E. Fitzgerald, one indictment; J. S. Taft, three indictments.

Storekeepers.—H. A. Valentine, Henry Shears, H. P. Ellis, D. H. Griffiths, C. H. May, Lewis Bemis, and W. P. Hovey.

Distillers.—William Berganthal, Robert Kiewert, H. Nunnemacher, Thomas O'Neill, L. Wirth, Charles Grau, J. Nunnemacher, R. Nunnemacher, Christian Guenther, L. Rindskopf, Charles Hintze, Henry Schanfield.

Rectifiers.—C. Salentine, J. P. Frisch, Otto Bierbach, S. Rindskopf, E. Rindskopf, J. Rindskopf, M. Rindskopf, John Schlitz, Victor Schlitz, A. Bergentual, A. Schoenfeld, Charles Burbach, J. B. Reynolds, Philip Weimer, Louis Fuldner, Saul Hirstein, Carl Pulsky, August Hausske, William Meissner, Franz Drosen, Simon Meyer, Adolph Loeser, Oscar Bierbach, August Lochert.

Maltsters.—William Gerlach, Patrick Mallon, Thomas Phelan.

Bonds have been given in all these cases, and in a number of instances the indicted persons are known to have left the country, leaving their bondsmen, where they are responsible, to settle with the Government.

THE PROPOSED ANNEXATION OF NEW-GUINEA TO ENGLAND.

The Government of New South Wales has prepared a Cabinet minute for his Excellency the Governor, for transmission to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the proposed annexation of New Guinea. It contains the following passages:

My colleagues and myself venture respectfully to offer the opinion that on many grounds it would be desirable in the highest interests of civilization that Great Britain should, with as little delay as possible, take possession, not only of the magnificent island of New-Guinea, but of the islands of New-Britain, New-Ireland, and the chain of islands to the north-east and east of New-Guinea, from Beaugainville Island to San Christoval, the south-easternmost of the Solomon group, the group of New Hebrides, including Espiritu Santo, Malicolo, and Sandwich, with the smaller adjoining islands, and Marshal Gilbert and Ellice Islands, to all of which the traffic from Sydney extends. It appears to us that more extended dominion over these waters on the part of the British Empire would not only be consistent with the maritime supremacy of England, but conduce much to the tranquillity and peace of the Australian colonies, while the occupation by foreign Governments of large islands in the immediate neighborhood of our coasts, and on the very tracks of our ocean communication with the mother country, might and would be in time of war fatal to our free navigation of the sea which adjoins our territory, whose coast line, stretching from our capital northward to within sight of New-Guinea, is 1,700 miles in extent. The extension of British sovereignty over Polynesia would not only, as it seems to my colleagues and myself, open up new and rich fields for the employment of British capital and enterprise, but tend to the immediate mitigation of many evils which naturally follow from the lawless condition of some of these islands, and to the early extinction of the greatest of all these—unlawful traffic in labor. Of the possibility of any one or more of the Australian colonies undertaking with Imperial sanction, and by means of powers specially conferred, the annexation of these islands, or any one of them, my colleagues and myself desire to express our concurrence in the view taken by Sir James Martin on this subject in a letter addressed to the Earl of Belmore on the 8th of August, 1871. We are of opinion that no such scheme is possible. Even if the inhabitants of these colonies, the resources of which are so largely drawn upon for the construction of great public works and the opening up of improved means of internal communication, were able or disposed to bear the necessary expenditure, (which we do not belive would be the case,) it would be impossible for any colony, or group of colonies, to exercise the powers and authority and inspire the obedience which belong to a great empire.

THE TROUBLES OF A HEATHEN DEITY.

Juggernaut, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, seems to be in a bad way in India owing to the dilapidation of his pagoda at Pooree. An immense block of stone fell the other day from the central dome of the temple. It is fortunate that no one was killed, for the stone, it is stated, is ten feet long, five broad, and four in depth, and belongs to the inner cornice of the temple. The damage is imperceptible to the eye, owing to the intense darkness in the interior of the edifice, but the fall of the stone is a serious matter for Juggernaut for this reason; there is, it seems, a prophecy that when the first stone is unfastened the temple shall not stand. The repairs, it is estimated by the Oriaks, will take at least fourteen years to complete, and during all this time no public worship or festival in Pooree is allowable. It is, however, not surprising that the temple is a little out of repair, for it was built by Rajah Anangabhima Deva, of Orissa, in the middle of the twelfth century, before the days of "scamping" contracts, and during the last 700 years not a trowel has been laid upon it for the purpose of repair. The dome is composed of immense blocks of stone, not kept together by cement or mortar of any kind, but made fast by an elaborate process of dovetailing, the slabs being arranged in horizontal layers narrowing toward the end, covered by a huge headpiece carved and ornamented.

THE MAILS FROM EUROPE.

The White Star steam-ship Britannic, which left Liverpool on Sept. 30, and Queenstown on Oct. 1, reached this port yesterday with advices later by three days. The management of the line is once more entitled to our thanks for the liberal additions to our foreign files.

BY RACKING YOUR LUNGS WITH A COUGH, you may irritate them into a condition ripe for the production of tubercles, and then, instead of a curable affection, you may have to deal with Consumption. DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT promptly cures all Coughs and Colds, and by imparting vigor to the respiratory organs, enables them to freely throw off all obstructions engendered by neglected Colds and heals all sore or inflamed parts.—*Advertisement.*

THE ELASTIC TRUSS, No. 683 Broadway, which cures rupture, has effectually banished all metal, fingerpad, hard rubber and other instruments of torture, ironically called trusses. Worn easy, never displaced, soon permanently cures rupture.—*Advertisement.*

To Consumptives.—WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME has now been before the public for ten years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of phosphate of lime with pure cod liver oil, as prepared by Dr. WILBOR, has produced a new phase in the treatment of consumption and all diseases of the lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the cod liver oil when taken without lime. This preparation is prescribed by the faculty, and sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, chemist, Boston, and by druggists generally.

The Gales of Araby

are not spicier than the aroma which the fragrant SOZODONT imparts to the breath. Nor is the heart of the ivory nut whiter than the teeth that are cleaned daily with that matchless fluid.

Use Brammell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

Thousands of Dollars and your Life may be saved before Spring by protecting your house with HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 57 Broadway.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. No branch offices. Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c

MARRIED.

DEVEREUX—AUTELO.—In Philadelphia, Oct. 7, at St. John's Church, by his Grace Most Rev. James Frederic Wood, Archbishop of Philadelphia, assisted by Very Rev. James O'Connor, D. D., and Rev. P. Reilly, ALFRED DEVEREUX, U. S. M. C., to CONSTANCE S., youngest daughter of A. J. Autelo, Esq.

WILSON—MOIR.—On the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. W. Page, HENRY R. WILSON, Jr., to JENNIE A. MOIR, youngest daughter of John Moir, of New-York.

DIED.

BERRY.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 8, MARIA, widow of the late Abraham H. Berry, in the 82d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, at 12 o'clock Monday, Oct. 11, without further notice. Train leaves New-York at 10:15 A. M., Twenty-third Street Ferry, and 10:30 A. M. from Chambers Street Ferry, via New-Jersey and New-York Railroad.

BRANDER.—In St. Louis, Mo., on Friday, Oct. 8, JAMES S. BRANDER, Jr., of New-Orleans, La., in the 54th year of his age.

CLARK.—At Paris, France, of typhoid fever, on Sunday, Oct. 10, ANNIE C., daughter of Charles G. Clark and grand-daughter of the late Isaac U. Coles.

DU BERCEAU.—On Friday, the 8th inst., MARGARET ANN ALEXANDER, wife of Arthur Du Berceau, M. D.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from St. Vincent de Paul's Church, 23d st., on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock.

FIELD.—On the evening of Sixth day, 8th inst., in Brooklyn, DEBORAH M., wife of Richard Field, in the 79th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at Friends' Meeting-house on Schermerhorn st., at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 11th inst.

MILLS.—At Sorrento, Italy, Sept. 10, Mrs. HULDA MILLS, widow of Edward Mills. Also, Sept. 11, WILLIAM, youngest son of the above, formerly of Macon, Ga.

MILLER.—At the residence of his son-in-law, Rev. R. Holden, Morrisania, on Friday, Oct. 8, JOHN C. MILLER, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, at the M. E. Church, Tremont. The remains will be interred in the Coutant Cemetery, New-Rochelle.

MOORES.—On Saturday, Oct. 9, CHARLES W. MOORES, aged 61 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, Avenue A and 119th st., on Tuesday, Oct. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment at Hudson, N. Y.

RONALDS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 10, 1875, TAMAN RONALDS, relict of James Ronalds, of New-York, and daughter of Col. James Holmes, in the 90th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at Emmanuel Church, corner of President and South streets, South Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 12, at 2 P. M. Her relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

ROOT.—On Saturday, Oct. 9, after a brief illness, at the residence of her son-in-law, Watson J. Hildreth, No. 364 Lexington av., Mrs. HENRY W. ROOT.

Funeral services will be held at St. Alban's Church at 12 o'clock, noon, Wednesday next. Her remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery.

VALENTINE.—At Bellport, Oct. 8, HENRY A. VALENTINE, of New-York, son of the late S. D. Valentine, formerly of East Chester, Westchester County, N. Y.

Funeral services from the Church of the Holy Saviour, 25th st., near Madison av., Monday, Oct. 11, at 1:30 P. M.

VANDERBILT.—In Brooklyn, Oct. 8, 1875, HENRY M. VANDERBILT, in the 38th year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, Adelphi st., between Willoughby and DeKalb avs., Monday 11th inst., at 2 P. M.

WHITE.—On Saturday, 9th inst., HARRIET P. R., wife of A. C. WHITE, aged 52 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 306 West 58th st., this Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—In Rome, Italy, April 3, Rev. FREDERICK W. WILLIAMS, only son of the late Dr. Merrill W. Williams.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Oct. 13, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Robert M. Gallaway, No. 115 East 36th st.

WOOD.—In Brooklyn, 9th October, 1875, BENJAMIN WOOD, formerly of Quarantine, Staten Island, in the 96th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at Puritan Church, corner of Lafayette and Marcy avs., on Monday evening, the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock. Friends from New-York City, by taking the DeKalb avenue cars at Fulton Ferry, can ride within two blocks of the church, getting out at Marcy av.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing success, by millions of mothers and children from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, RELIEVES WIND COLIC, REGULATES THE BOWELS, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all medicine dealers.

PRIVATE LIBRARY.

An unusually choice and select private library, the property of a lover and collector of fine books, illustrated standard and scarce works in elegant and unique bindings, nearly all selected in sheets and bound to order for the owner; many hand-tooled, &c., &c. This collection comprises full sets by most all the principal standard authors, many large-paper books, scarce private histories, books of engravings; also, a unique collection of Wesleyana, Hymns, &c., the whole now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, to be sold by auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, affording an unusual chance for book collectors, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 13 and 14. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

BARTLETT'S CRYSTAL AND REFLECTING BOULEVARD AND STREET LAMPS gain friends continually wherever they are tried. The universal testimony is that they give the maximum of light, and that for simplicity and beauty they are unexcelled. BARTLETT'S GAS-LIGHTING TORCH and improved key for lighting street lamps proves a great saving as well as a marked convenience, and where once in use is looked upon as indispensable. "Street" size, $5; "Boulevard," $6 50. Reflectors additional, according to size; discount to trade. Manufactories and depot, New-York and Boston.

EXTRA DRY CABINET OF MOET & CHANDON.

THE BEST DRY CHAMPAGNE.

For sale with the leading dealers in wines.

ANTHONY OECHS, Sole agent for the United States.

STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, HEMORRHOIDS, and their consequence nervous exhaustion; absurdity of swallowing medicines; description of three instruments for self treatment, from the concluding lecture to his private surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. Inclose a stamp to No. 29 5th av.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

SWEET WORDS SPOKEN WITH A FOUL breath please the ear but are offensive to the nostrils. MILK OF MAGNESIA as a dentifrice makes them grateful to both.

ALBERT SMITH, PURVEYOR AND DEALER in choice beef, veal, lamb, mutton, poultry, game, fruit, vegetables, fish, oysters, &c. Good beef a specialty. No. 516 6th av., one door below 31st st., New-York.

DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY.—HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Hours, 8 to 3.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FIFTEENTH THOUSAND.

EIGHT COUSINS. By Miss ALCOTT..........Price $1 50

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MADAME RECAMIER AND HER FRIENDS. Price $1 50

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Joaquin Miller's new poem.

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A capital new story,

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CENTENNIAL SKYROCKETS.

H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., No. 14 Barclay st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE Republican Central Committee will receive applications for naturalization at No. 25 Chambers st., basement, from now until Oct. 23, 1875. Tickets can be obtained from the officers of the different Assembly District Associations.

ED. WERTHEIMER,
CONSTANTINE NITZSCHE,
WM. E. NOBLE,
JOHN ROBINSON,
HENRY A. SMITH,
WM. FRITZ,
RICHARD H. GREEN.

GUSTAV BEYERLE, Clerk.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A grand mass-meeting of the Republicans of this district will be held at the head-quarters, No. 12 University place, THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 11, at 8 o'clock.

The following gentlemen will address the meeting: Dr. Isaac Hayes, the Arctic explorer; Hon. Lucas L. Van Allen.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.

WILLIAM TERHUNE, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A ratification meeting will be held at Bleecker Buildings, corner Morton and Bleecker sts., TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1875, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the following eminent speakers: Col. J. H. Warwick, Col. T. B. Thorpe, S. T. Streeter, Esq. GILBERT J. HUNTER, President; GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary. NATHANIEL APPLETON, Chairman; JAMES LYNCH, Secretary, Committee on Public Meetings.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at Liberty Hall, No. 231 West 16th st., on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

CHARLES BLACKIE, President.

C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 230 3d av. WILLIAM HENRY ANTHON, President.

ALFRED S. BOGGES, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, Oct. 9, the following sales were effected, all under orders of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure:

By Charles S. Carter, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, one four-story brick warehouse, with plot 50 by 99.11, situate on East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, north side, 235 feet west of Third avenue, sold for $17,000 to Joseph B. Hart, plaintiff in the legal action.

By James M. Miller, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, the premises No. 28 Scammel street, east side, between Madison and Monroe streets, embracing a lot 27 by 95, with a three-story brick tenement-house in front and a five-story brick tenement-house in rear, sold for $7,900 to A. Phifer, the owner of a mortgage on the property.

By William Kennelly, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, one two-story and basement brick building, with nine years' lease of plot, 58.9 by 100, at a ground rent of $3,000 per annum, Nos. 454 and 456 Sixth avenue, east side, 49.4 feet south of Twenty-eighth street, sold for $9,000 to John Flanagan et al., plaintiffs in the foreclosure suit.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Oct. 9, amounts to $165,385, as against $479,460, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for the present week, all except when otherwise noted taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) Oct. 11.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-seventh street, north side, 275 feet west of Ninth avenue. Also similar sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lease of lot 25 by 100, No. 18 Forsyth street, west side, between Bayard and Canal streets. Lease dated May 1, 1870; term twenty-one years; ground rent $600 per annum.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. S. Yard, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 50, on Eldridge street, west side, 80 feet north of Delancey street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. F. Freeman, Esq., Referee, of one three-story brick house, with four lots, each 25 by 102.2, on Madison avenue, south-west corner of Seventy-seventh street.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of two four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 20 by 75, on Madison avenue, west side, 85 feet north of Forty-fourth street.

Tuesday, Oct. 12.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of the following three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses: One house, with lot 20 by 85, on Lexington avenue, east side, 80.5 feet south of Forty-seventh street; one house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Forty-seventh street, 145 feet east of Lexington avenue; one house, with lot 18 by 100.5, on the same street adjoining the above, and four houses, with lots each 17 by 100.5, on the same street, south side, 54 feet east of Lexington avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 17.5 by 92.3, on West Ninth street, north side, 43.6 feet west of Fifth avenue.

By Blackwell & Riker, Superior Court foreclosure sale, T. H. Baldwin, Esq., Referee, of one four-story brick house, with lot 22 by 73, on West Tenth street, north-east corner of Waverley place.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. S. Isaacs, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together forming a plot in size 100 by 100.8, on East Ninety-second street, north-east corner of Fifth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one building, with lot 25 by 114 by 31.8 by 94.7, on Third avenue, west side, 101.5 feet north of Eighty-eighth street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Morgan A. Dayton, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100.4, on East Seventy-first street, south side, 175 feet east of Second avenue. Also similar sale, same Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 102.2, with improvements, on East Seventy-second street, north side, 200 feet east of Second avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Binghamton, this State, public auction sale of 400 choice lots.

Wednesday, Oct. 13.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100.4, on East Fifty-eighth street, north side, 180 feet east of Third avenue.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry D. Purroy, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.4, on East Fifty-sixth street, south side, 250 west of Second avenue.

By S. A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25.4 by 75, No. 975 First avenue, west side, 50.4 south of Fifty-fourth street.

By James M. Miller, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 16.8 by 100.5, on East Fifty-first street, north side, 185.8 feet east of First avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land containing thirteen City lots, in size 302.11 by 83.4 by 230, on Prescott avenue, south-west corner of Nichols place, known as lots numbered from 479 to 486, part No. 3, estate of Isaac Dyckman, deceased; also four lots, together in size 51.9 by 202 by 44.3 by 235, on Nichols place, south side, 183.4 feet west of Prescott avenue, known as lots Nos. 477, 478, 487, and 488 of the same estate, and adjoining above.

Thursday, Oct. 14.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Trustees' sale, by order of the Trustees of the Davenport Trust, of the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 24.4 by 41.5 by 21.5 by 16.8 by 2.9 by 24.9, No. 386 West Thirty-second street, south side, 53.1 feet east of Ninth avenue.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., peremptory public auction sale of the valuable plot of four lots, together in size 102.2 by 100, on Fourth or Park avenue, south-east corner of Seventy-eighth street, and two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on West Eighty-third street, north side, 64.7 feet east of the Grand Boulevard.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 16.8 by 100.5, on East Forty-fourth street, north side, 125 feet east of Madison avenue.

By C. S. Carter, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. McIntyre, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 20 by 102.2, on East Seventy-fifth street, south side, one 200 feet and the other 240 feet west of Second avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, with improvements, on Brush street, north side, 150 feet east of Courtlandt avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By ——, auctioneer, at the Court-house, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 90.7, on West Thirty-third street, south side, 325 feet west of Sixth avenue.

Friday, Oct. 15.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100.4, on East Sixty-fifth street, north side, 100 feet east of Second avenue. Also, similar sale, John J. Macklin, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together in size 102.2 by 100, on the Grand Boulevard, south-west corner of Eightieth street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-fourth street, north side, 98 feet east of Avenue A. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100, on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, south side, 105 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By Oliver Bryan, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Avery T. Smith, Esq., Referee, of tract of land containing 17 114-1,000 acres, (upland salt meadow and sedge,) situate on Leggett's Creek and on the road leading from West Farms and Hunt's Point, adjoining land of Francis Barretto, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward; also a plot 17 by 289 by 22 by 15 by 317, on the Hunt's Point road, bounded by the lands of Lewis B. Brown, near the above.

Saturday, Oct. 16.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25x100.5, on East Fifty-fourth street, south side, 175 feet west of First avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. J. Patterson, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25x75, No. 973 First avenue, west side, 75.8 feet south of Fifty-fourth street.

By John H. Wilson, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William H. Ryan, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot, on East Sixty-first street, south side, 80 feet west of Lexington avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, OCT. 9.

NEW-YORK.

By Charles S. Carter.

1 four-story brick warehouse and plot, East 128th st., n. side, 235 ft. w. of 3d av., plot 50x99.11 .... $17,000

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story brick tenement-house, front, 1 five-story brick tenement-house and lot, rear, No. 28 Scammel st., e. s., between Madison and Monroe sts., lot 27x95 .... $7,900

By William Kennelly.

1 two-story and basement brick building, and lease of plot, Nos. 454 and 456 6th av., e. s., 49.4 ft. s. of 28th st., plot 58.9x100; lease 9 years to run; ground rent $3,000 per annum. $8,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Oct. 8.

50th st., s. s., No. 430, 147.6 ft. w. of 1st av., 22.6x98.9; Terence Farley and wife to John McEntee $20,000

2d av., w. s., 76.10 ft. n. of 85th st., 25.4x75; Agnes Mayor and others to Sarah J. Hurley 18,500

Washington av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of 166th st., 50.4x200x67.8, Twenty-third Ward; Sarah J. Hurley and husband to John M. Mayor 10,500

165th st., s. s., 148.8 ft. e. of Washington av., 23x100, Twenty-third Ward; William Hoe-land and wife to John M. Miller 3,000

Gramercy park, s. s., 39.5 ft. e. of 21st st., 19.8½x80; Richard H. Bowne to Charles Ely .... nom.

Walton av., n. w. corner of Clarke place, 325.3x200 to Finley place; thence 304.11x 201.4; Alanson S. Wilson and wife to J. Adelbert Lockwood .... nom.

Reade st., No. 177, (1-15 part of;) Charles J. Segler to Emma Peters .... nom., &c.

Reade st., same; Franklin Peters and wife to Charles J. Segler .... nom.

Clarke place, n. s., 125.3 ft. w. of Walton av., 200x175x100x25x100, Twenty-third Ward; Adelbert Lockwood to Alanson S. Wilson .... nom.

23d st., n. s., No. 431, 336.3 ft. w. of 9th av., 21.3x98.9: Frederick Eberts to Casper Balsche 9,000

83d st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 5th av., 20x102.2; Permelia M. D. Averill and wife to Susan G. Tilden 47,000

4th av., No. 424, leasehold; Bryan McCahill to Ellen Seward .... nom.

71st st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d av., 16.10x102.2; Thomas J. Fitch to Edwin B. Gurnee 15,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Rivington st., No. 216, store and second floor, 5 years, Sept. 1, 1875; Gretjen Wahler to Henry Augsburg $780

3d av., No. 447, 2 years, Nov. 1, 1875; Frederick Henssler to Christian S. Schmidt 2,000

Frankfort st., No. 21, 5 years, from May 1, 1871; Emma Parkinson to Charles L. Vath ....

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

W. N. GRISWOLD,

REAL ESTATE AND COLLECTION OFFICES,

No. 744 Broadway, Astor Place.

TO LET—House No. 19 Washington place, containing sixteen rooms, in fine order.

TO LET—House No. 59 West 9th st., partially furnished.

TO LET—House No. 11 Clinton place, first floor store suitable for a tailor or piano business.

TO LET—No. 13 Clinton place, saloon parlor, suited for a modiste.

TO LET—No. 8 Union square, one of the finest lodge rooms in the City; 25x55, with extension of 55 feet; rent low.

TO LET—Several fine rooms and offices in first-class building No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO LET—Store No. 755 Broadway; suitable for a florist.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—House No. 39 Clinton place; in perfect order.

FOR SALE—At Fordham Park, on Harlem road, three minutes from station, lots and plots on the installment plan. Money advanced to erect buildings, &c.

HOUSES AND LOTS for sale on favorable terms at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, near Pelham Bridge.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—THREE FOUR-STORY houses, with basement and undercellar, for sale or to let, Nos. 26, 28, and 30 East 58th st., corner of Madison av.; just furnished, ready to move in, for sale or to let cheap. Inquire on the premises, and No. 279 West 11th st., of L. SCUDDER.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, AN elegant large double house, with stable, near 5th av., on one of the best streets; a modern house, built to order for the late owner by day's work. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—AT UPSET PRICES, TO SUIT THE times, No. 737 Madison av., No. 27 East 64th st., and No. 31 East 65th st.; elegantly finished; will be sold at a bargain; open all day.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL first-class houses, for lots, tenements, stores, or country property. Apply at or address No. 350 East 62d st.

EIGHTY-SIXTH ST. AND AVENUE A. SOUTH-WEST CORNER.—A fine plot of four full lots for sale cheap. Apply to owner, E. KIRCHNER, No. 200 East 19th st.

A MODERN FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP stone dwelling in 46th st., close to 5th av., 20x55x100 feet, for sale very low. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR EXCHANGE.—A PARTY HAVING A ROmantic and beautiful tract of about thirty-six acres on the Orange Mountain, New-Jersey, would like to exchange it for a moderate dwelling in New-York or vicinity. Address C. L. P., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FIFTH AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—Supreme Court of the State of New-York, First Judicial District.—LEROY KNIGHT, plaintiff, against HENRY W. GENET and MARIANNA GENET, his wife, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made September 27 and entered September 30, 1875, the undersigned, the Referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of October, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, the following-described premises: "All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the dwelling-house and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being at Harlem, in the Twelfth Ward of the City and County of New-York, at the north-easterly corner of Fifth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly line of the Fifth avenue half way distant between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets, running thence eastwardly along the centre line of the block between said streets one hundred and sixty (160) feet; thence south-westerly on a line parallel with the Fifth avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches, (99 feet 11 inches,) to the northerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street; thence westwardly along the said line of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street one hundred and sixty (160) feet to the north-easterly corner of the Fifth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, and thence northwardly along the easterly line of Fifth avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches, (99 feet 11 inches,) to the place of beginning; and also all the right, title, and interest of the said Henry W. Genet and Marianna Genet, his wife, of, in, and to the land in front of said premises on said Fifth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, to the centre thereof respectively;" being the same premises conveyed to the said Henry W. Genet by Joseph Blumenthal, by deed dated the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and recorded in the Register's Office, of the City of New-York, in Liber 1,145 of conveyances, at page 680, on the 4th day of August, 1870.—Dated New-York, October 2, 1875.

FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON, Referee.

GEORGE OWEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 237 Broadway, New-York City.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

A MOST DESIRABLE HOUSE TO RENT.—19th st., near 5th av., unfurnished; three story, high stoop; 26 feet wide; very fine order; will be furnished if desired; rent very moderate. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 205 East 39th st.; in perfect order throughout; immediate possession; rent low to responsible tenant. Apply at No. 229 East 41st st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES, also flats and rooms, with and without board; every house personally inspected. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av., near 34th st.

A NO. 1 FLATS IN SUITES OF SEVEN TO ten rooms, on 55th st., between 5th and 6th avs., and on 6th av. A. MEAD, No. 992 6th av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED FLAT (NOT TOO HIGH up town) from December to April 1; highest reference given. Address, stating location, price per month, &c., D. M., Box No. 834 New-York Post Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

COAL AND IRON EXCHANGE,

Corner Cortlandt and Church Sts.

This extensive structure will be ready for occupation on or about the FIRST OF NOVEMBER NEXT.

It is thoroughly FIRE-PROOF, no pains, care, or expense having been spared to secure that end. It is built mainly of brick, all the supports being of this material, to the entire exclusion of iron columns. All the windows and entrances are provided with corrugated steel shutters.

The heating and ventilation are made upon the latest and most approved principles, and it is confidently believed THAT IT IS THE BEST VENTILATED BUILDING IN THIS COUNTRY.

Individual firms or corporations can now negotiate for single offices or large or small suites on liberal terms.

Apply to R. G. MOULTON, Secretary Building Committee.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.

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OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

FOR RENT.—THE NEAT CHAPEL OF RUTGERS Female College, No. 489 5th av., will be rented at very low rates for Sunday church services and to parties desiring to give lectures, readings, &c. Apply to J. IRVING BURNS, Treasurer, No. 487 5th av.

BEST STAND IN NEW-YORK—TO LEASE, large double store under Astor Place Hotel, opposite Cooper Institute; also store corner Broadway and 58th st.; $30 per month.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEMENT and capability desires a position as housekeeper in a widower's family, or for a party of gentlemen; disposition cheerful, and capable of promoting comfort in a home; references exchanged. Address E. T., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, employers will find a large selection of very desirable servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City or country; also coachmen and waiters.

A LARGE NUMBER OF THOROUGHLY reliable, experienced German servants at Mrs. Lowe's German Bureau, removed to No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE.—WORK solicited in families. Address Tailoress, No. 1,238 Broadway.

C. JACQUIN HAS AT DISPOSAL A NUM-ber of select French, German, and English servants for all capacities. No. 602 6th av., formerly No. 621, near 35th st.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY AS companion to lady or take care of children on the voyage to England, with no other compensation than expenses; is never sea-sick and can furnish best of references. Apply to Mr. J. P. Kirkwood, No. 50 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, Mr. D. Huntington, No. 49 East 20th st., New-York; Rev. N. H. Schenck, D. D., No. 144 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; Rev. S. B. Halliday, No. 58 Willow st., Brooklyn, or to P. P. Wells, M. D., No. 158 Clinton st., Brooklyn.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE English person as manager and companion; thoroughly experienced; can take entire charge; could take charge of furnished rooms; good connections; City or country. Call at No. 19 East 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is neat and tidy and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GERman young woman as thorough chamber-maid, parlor-maid, or chamber-maid and seamstress; understands her business perfectly; has best City reference from her last place; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS AND Fine Washing and Ironing.—By a Protestant young woman, well recommended as chamber-maid and waitress; an excellent washer and ironer; willing, obliging, and strong, healthy person; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat and tidy willing and obliging young woman, who is an experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Nurse, &c.—By a respectable young girl lately landed, as chamber-maid and waitress, or will take care of children; willing to be generally useful; can do sewing. Apply at No. 433 West 33d st., between 9th and 10th avs., first bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed from the old country, to do chamber-work and take care of children; is a good, plain sewer, and can do all sorts of fancy needle-work; has no objection to the country. Call at, or address, No. 344 West 36th st., between 8th and 9th avs.; ring the bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE, YOUNG woman, as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and assist in the washing; no objections to a boarding-house; City or country; best City references. Address No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH GIRL just arrived, as chamber-maid, or take care of growing children, and make herself useful. Call for two days at Madame Golard's, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as first-class chamber-maid, or to do plain sewing in a private family; best of City reference. Address J. A., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL as chamber-maid, who thoroughly understands her duties; is willing to assist in the pantry if necessary; best of City reference. Call at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, with good reference, for chamber-work and waiting; takes care of silver, makes salads, &c.; is a careful, competent servant, and wants a steady place; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do chamber-work and fine washing, or as chamber-maid and waitress, in a small private family. Call at No. 3 Milligan place, in 6th av., between 10th and 11th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant woman as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; is a thorough chamber-maid and a very neat band sewer; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; or chamber-maid and do sewing; can operate on Singer's machine; best reference. Call at No. 521 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl, lately landed, as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and nurse; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 West 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and to take care of small children; can do plain sewing or assist with the washing; permanent situation more an object than wages. Call at No. 243 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist with the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 843 3d av., near 51st st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; willing and obliging; nine years' best City reference from last place; cause of leaving, death in family. Call at No. 64 East 41st st., corner Park av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS. OR Nurse.—By a respectable young girl (Protestant) as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse; is willing and obliging, and has best of references. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Swedish girl; good references; speaks English; is a good ironer; is neat, willing and obliging. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable girl a good home in a private family as chamber-maid and seamstress; has good reference from her present employer. Call at 456 West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NICE, RESPECTABLE young American girl of eighteen years to do chamber-work, and as assistant waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 404 East 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, competent girl, with good reference; would help in laundry. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl, Protestant, as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; has good City reference. Call at 602 3d av., in the fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid or waitress; can give good City and country references. Can be seen for two days at No. 245 West 29th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 525 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; three years' and six months' reference. Call at No. 316 West 39th st., Room No. 10, top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl, as first-class chamber-maid or waitress; best City references. Address H. T. C., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COLORED HELP.

Cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids; first-class waiters to fill every capacity at JOHNSON'S Private Agency, No. 153 West 24th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—AND Chamber-maid, Waiting, and assist in Washing.—By two young women, sisters, highly respectable; one recommended by the best families as a good family cook; meats, game, pastries, &c.; an excellent bread and biscuit baker, also a good washer and ironer; the other is an excellent chamber-maid and waitress and good washer; both would do the work of a family; neat, obliging and strong, reliable persons; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as professed cook; understands all kinds French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; can serve party dinners and suppers; has two years' City reference from her last place; neat and tidy; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A respectable woman as good family cook; makes nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c., and will do the whole or part of the washing and ironing; can furnish excellent references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for N. M.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISTERS, respectable, willing girls, with three years' City reference from last place, (employer to be seen,) as cook and chamber-maid; will do the entire work of a family together, and wish a permanent place; are both good laundresses; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO GIRLS, one to cook and assist with washing and ironing, the other to do chamber-work and sewing, or would take care of children; one four and the other two years' reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 414 10th av., near 34th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG CANADIAN WOMAN, WITH several years' City reference, as first-class cook; knows her business thoroughly, and wants a family in which she can remain; City or country; is clever, strong, and strictly temperate. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT YOUNG woman who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roast, brown gravies, &c., also, pastry, creams, ices; bones and lards, and makes superior bread and biscuit; and can furnish unexceptionable City references. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, desserts, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT WOMAN, highly recommended by the best families in the City, that she was with for a long time; can do all kinds of cooking; meats, game, soups, fowls, fish, pastry, side dishes; excellent baker: country or City. To be seen at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COMpetent young woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS FIRST class cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, desserts, jellies, preserves, also pastry, and can furnish the very best reference from last employer; can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG girls, sisters, in a private family; one as cook, the other to take care of children and assist with the chamber-work; three years' reference from their last place. Call for three days at No. 145 East 50th st. No cards answered.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO Protestant girls, one as cook and assist with washing, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber work and sewing, in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 228 East 41st st., corner Lexington av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook in a private family; understands soups, fish, meats, game, jellies, bread, pastry; no washing; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO GERMAN GIRLS, the one as first-class cook; understands German, English, and French cooking; the other as first-class waitress; best reference. Call at No. 247 3d av., neat 20th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY EXPERIENCED COOK; will help in laundry; is a respectable, quiet, neat, orderly woman, with very satisfactory City reference. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A COLORED WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; also, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands French and American cooking; meats, soups, jellies, pastry; good baker; best City reference. Call at No. 157 West 27th st., second floor, back.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH GIRL, Protestant, as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, meats, desserts, and bakes excellent bread and biscuits. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook in a small private family; willing and obliging; nine years' best City reference from last place; cause of leaving, death in the family. Call at No. 64 East 41st st., corner Park av.

COOK, &c.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, A VERY good cook; will do the coarse washing; gives good references; speaks English; is neat, willing, and amiable; can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN EVERY REspect, with five years' City reference; in one of the best and oldest families in this City; the lady can be seen. Call or address No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; thorough cook and a good baker; no objections to the country; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 134 West 17th st.

COOK.—A TIDY WOMAN, WITH EIGHTEEN months' reference, as cook in a private family; is a good baker and a very economical cook. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman as cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 24 West 43d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, HAVING TWO years' best City reference from last employer, as cook in a small private family. Call at No. 335 Lexington av., corner 39th st.

DOMESTIC HELP

FOR ALL CAPACITIES, MALE AND FEMALE, of every nationality, constantly on hand at

ODELL'S

Employment Bureau,

NO. 109 WEST 34TH ST., CORNER BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COMPETENT cook in a private family; understands English and American cooking; is an excellent pastry cook; best City reference. Call at 161 West 27th st., Room 13.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTESTant woman as good plain cook; no objections to the coarse washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 507 6th av., in the candy store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST class cook, and assist with the washing in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 426 West 36th st., third floor back room.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer; three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 452 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; no objection to do coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 323 East 31st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 241 West 22d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS THOROUGH cook and baker; will assist in the washing; is careful, sober, and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL AS cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 244 Bowery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 7 East 33d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT AND ECONOMICAL woman as cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 156 West 41st st., near 7th av.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A TIDY, CApable girl, for City or country; good reference. Call at the Protestant Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COLORED FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO washing; private or public; City reference. Apply at Mrs. Hardman's, No. 1,282 Broadway, for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; understands Jewish cooking. Apply at No. 554 5th av., present employer's.

FOR SELECTED SERVANTS CALL AT

I. MORISON'S

RELIABLE METROPOLITAN SERVANTS' EXCHANGE, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av. Callers will please take particular notice of the above address.

DRESS-MAKER, &c. — BY A FIRST-CLASS dress-maker in a first-class family; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to act as lady's maid if required; best reference given, or work can be seen. Call at No. 243 West 28th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT AMERIcan young woman as dress-maker; can cut and fit for ladies and children, and operate and do chamber-work; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FEW ENGAGEMENTS BY the day or week; can cut and fit for ladies and children; the best reference given. Call at No. 12 West 44th st.

DRESS-MAKER. — BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker; a perfect cutter and fitter, stylish trimmer; will engage by the day; old dresses made over; cutting and basting done at home; highest references. Call at No. 425 6th av., near 26th st.

DRESSMAKER.—AN EXPERT DRESSMAKER and seamstress desires engagement in a private family, by the week or month, or would do work at her residence on the west side. Call at underwear store, No. 144 East 16th st.

DRESS-MAKER. — A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker would go out by the day, or take home work; suits made at moderate prices; best City reference. Inquire for Dress-maker, No. 259 6th av., second floor front.

DRESS-MAKER. — AS THOROUGH DRESS-maker, good fitter and trimmer, by the day or week; has new Fall styles; $2 per day, or $9 per week. Call at No. 600 3d av., grocery store.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERIcan woman of ability and refinement as housekeeper in a small, respectable family; is economical, kind, and obliging; willing to sew and be useful, for moderate compensation; undoubted reference. Call on or address L. S., No. 106 West 19th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY AND honorable middle-aged American as house-keeper in a hotel or private family; cutting and sewing; willing to be useful in all household duties. Call all the week at No. 59 West 49th st.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A LADY OF SOME experience to assist in the care of a household, teaching children, or companion to an invalid. Address Mrs. B., No. 323 West 34th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general work; is clean and quick; makes bread, biscuit; understands meat, game, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; willing to take down-stairs work if desired; City or country; understands milk and butter. Apply at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, to do general house-work in a small family. Call or address No. 344 West 36th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer.—By a well-recommended young woman; good, plain family cook, and excellent washer and ironer; understands house-work thoroughly; neat, obliging, strong, healthy person; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE GIRL of good capacity for either general house-work or chamber-maid and waitress; has reference for both; is a good plain cook and laundress, and will make herself useful; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe-store.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR her maid, as maid or nurse to grown-up child; first-class seamstress; speaks French, English, and German. Apply for two days, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., at No. 39 West 54th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do the washing and ironing of ladies and gentlemen, or would do family washing by the dozen, or month; understands French fluting, puffing, and polishing in superior style; children's clothes done up in the neatest manner; flannels washed the same as new; best City reference. Call or address Miss Gallagher, No. 344 West 36th st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—LADIES' AND GENTS' FINE washing, shirts and vests finely polished, French fluting, puffing, &c., dresses, and children's clothes, in superior style, (families, by the dozen or month,) by Mrs. Roberts, No. 316 East 31st st., first floor. Most respectable references for honesty and ability.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUN-dress, or Fine Washing.—By a Protestant young woman, well recommended: fluting, frilling, puffing, &c.; can do up ladies' finery in elegant style; good chamber-maid and fine washer; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, (now disengaged in consequence of the family she was living with having gone to Europe,) in a first-class Protestant family; can produce first-class reference. Call or address No. 267 9th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOman, who is a good family laundress; can starch, puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; and can do up all kinds of ladies' and children's fineries; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman to take washing and ironing home or go out by the day; no objection to house-cleaning; City reference. Call or address Mrs. Morrison, No. 219 West 32d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman to do gentlemen's or families' washing and ironing, by the week or month. Call at No. 129 West 26th st., Mrs. Lomax.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing at her home; can flute and polish; can do all kinds of fine washing; good reference. Call at Mrs. Skeily's, No. 331 East 32d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A few families' washing; can do up gentlemen's linen first class; well recommended. Call at No. 222 West 36th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID OR Waitress.—By a strong, willing girl who has good references, and can work well. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—WOULD LIKE TWO OR THREE families' washing by the week or month. Call or address Mrs. Sorrel, No. 137 West 33d st., one flight, front room.

LAUNDRESS—WANTS LADIES' OR GENTLEmen's or family washing; fluting also warranted to be done in the neatest style; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 157 West 51st st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, wants washing at her own home; has the best of reference. Call at No. 159 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A Protestant young woman; good City reference. Apply at No. 97 West 11th st.

LAUNDRESS. — A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wants to take in washing to her own house; the best of City reference. Call all the week at No. 430 East 16th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN SOlicits families' and gent's washing; gent's clothing, seventy-five cents per dozen; good reference. Mrs. Hack, No. 20 East 12th st.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN American woman to go out by the day to wash and iron, or as laundress or chamber-work. Apply at No. 26 Jones st., in basement.

LAUNDRESS.—MRS. TURNER WOULD LIKE gentlemen's or families' washing, by the month or dozen; best City reference. Call or address No. 113 West 52d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman washing and ironing to take home; reference if required. Mrs. Overton, No. 137 West 33d st.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNdress solicits families' washing at her own residence; good reference. 15 West 37th st., basement.

NURSE, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMstress.—By a neat and tidy young woman who understands the care of small or grown children; is also an experienced chamber-maid and a good seamstress; would like a place in a private family; can furnish the very best reference. Inquire for A. D., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; PROTESTant; thoroughly experienced in the care of infants; fully capable of taking entire charge of an infant; has several years' first-class City reference; is a good sewer. Address V. S. T., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH MIDDLE-aged girl as nurse; very experienced in taking care of a child from its birth; best references; wages $11 per month. Call or address No. 27 Horatio st., second floor back.

NURSE.—AS INFANT'S NURSE OR GROWN CHILdren, and seamstress; can alter and repair; no objection to the country; will make herself generally useful; City reference. Call at No. 236 West 20th st.; ring first bell.

NURSE.—A VERY NEAT YOUNG SCOTCH PROTestant woman as nurse to grown children; is thoroughly competent and has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE; CAN TAKE full charge of a baby or grown children; can sew, and will assist in other work if required; best of City reference; willing to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 223 East 31st st.

NURSE, OR CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A good-disposed English Protestant girl as nurse or chamber-maid and waitress in a small family; good reference given. Call on or address L. S., No. 306 East 26th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; CAN take the entire charge of a baby; would go South; is neat and obliging; has the very best of City references for honesty and capacity. Can be seen at No. 224 East 35th st.

NURSE. — BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman as nurse, who is capable of taking the entire care of an infant from its birth and bring it up on the bottle; the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 471 6th av., in the hair store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable woman as competent nurse and family seamstress, or would wait on a sick lady; several years' reference. Call at No. 336 West 58th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS NURSE; can take entire charge of a baby; best of City references from last employer. Apply at No. 1,233 Broadway, at the French Office.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS infant's nurse; understands bottle feeding; will be found trustworthy and reliable. Address A. T., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of infant, and understands hair-dressing; City reference. Call at No. 452 4th av., near 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN as infant's nurse; capable of taking a baby from its birth, or grown children; willing to make herself useful. Apply at 1,233 Broadway, at the French office.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH WOMAN as nurse to an invalid lady; good reference from first-class physicians; is a good seamstress; City or country. Apply No. 27 Pitt st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, SIXTEEN years old, as children's nurse; would assist with up-stairs work if required; nine months' City reference. Call at No. 161 West 27th st., Room No. 13.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SWISS PROTestant nurse; speaks French; can take care of grown children; no objection to travel; City references. Call or address 121 West 28th st., in the store.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY NURSE, or nurse to an invalid; at present disengaged; reference first class; physicians and ladies. Call on or address Nurse, No. 150 West 54th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent nurse and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good reference. Address for three days N. M., No. 211 East 40th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LADY, for an excellent English girl, as nurse and seamstress. Call at present employer's, 665 Lexington av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN AS wet nurse; reference and certificate. Call on or address Catherine Falvey, No. 340 West 45th st., rear.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE; CAN TAKE entire charge of an infant; has no objection to doing light chamber-work, and can make herself generally useful; best references given. Call at No. 852 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress or chamber-work and seamstress; is willing to go in the country; good City reference. Call on Monday at No. 301 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse and to do sewing; best of City reference. Call at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERIcan Protestant woman as nurse and plain sewer; best references. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 41 East 29th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR AN AMERI-CAN Protestant young girl as nurse, waitress, or chamber-work; also for a Scotch nurse and seamstress; also for an English and a German cook, and for a number of very respectable girls who can all produce good references. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., at J. Morison's Servants' Exchange. Callers are cautioned to bear in mind the above address.

SEAMSTRESS, NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, or Chamber-maid and Seamstress.—By an English Protestant woman; experienced nurse for infant, or growing children, or invalid; excellent seamstress; cut, fit; experienced dress-maker; operates; all kinds of sewing; best testimonials; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS. — BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; is a good dress-maker; understands all kinds of family sewing, &c.; best of City references. Apply at No. 1,233 Broadway. French Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress with a private family; understands dress-making and family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; willing to do chamber-work or care children. Call at No. 166 West 32d st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL as seamstress and chamber-maid; can use any machine, make all kinds of trimmings, cut and fit if desired; City or country, and is moderate in wages. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and dress-maker in a private family; no objection to short distance in country; operates on Wheeler and Wilson machine; best City reference. Call at No. 715 6th av., in millinery store.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as seamstress and to take care of a child, or to assist with chamber-work. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 80 West 11th st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 11 till 2.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS ALL KINDS OF family sewing, dress-making, and Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would do light chamber-work; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 811 6th av., near 46th st.

SEAMSTRESS. — BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as seamstress in a private family; is an excellent sewer on ladies' dresses; no objections to assist with the chamber-work; has best City reference. Call or address No. 203 East 17th st., near 3d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS first-class seamstress and dress-maker; cuts and fits; speaks good English; has the best testimonials. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as seamstress; can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson machine; no objection to do light chamber-work. Call for two days at her former employer's, No. 168 Madison av.

TO TRAVEL. — BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO travel with a lady. Address for three days A. D., Box 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress, or would do chamber-work and waiting in a small family; has best City references. Call for two days at No. 351½ West 53d st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman as waitress; would be willing to assist in chamberwork; best of references. Apply at No. 1,233 Broadway, the French Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; thoroughly understands her work and is careful and active. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a first-class waitress that she can highly recommend. Can be seen at her residence, No. 539 Madison av.

WAITRESS. — BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS waitress in a private family; two and a half years' best City reference from present employer. Address M. C., No. 342 East 21st st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl to do waiting and chamber-work; five years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 712 3d av., in the fancy store.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN (Protestant) desires a few gentlemen's or ladies' washing; best of references given as to honesty, &c. Inquire for Mrs. Irving, No. 231 East 46th st.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE a house to care of for a family going abroad; reference unexceptionable. Address Faithful, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A HOUSE TO TAKE CARE OF, FURnished or unfurnished, by two in family. Address A. D., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MALES.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMIly, by a steady, respectable man; first-class City references will be given for sobriety and capability from the most respectable families in the City. Address C. B., No. 308 East 39th st.

BUTLER OR WAITER—IN A PRIVATE FAMily by a young Scotchman with the best of City reference; single. Address Saxon, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS BUTler or single handed; good references. Can be seen at present employer's. Address Charles, No. 262 5th av.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, A NATIVE OF England, who has lived as head and single-handed waiter in private families; experience as above; good references given. Address G. L., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AGED TWENty-eight, of good appearance; lifetime experience; highest and undoubted recommendations from European and American families; four years' reference from last place; perfectly understands the proper care and management of horses, &c. Address Trustworthy, Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—HOUSE-work &c.—By a Protestant man and wife, age 23 years, no children; man can do gardening, care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, do farm-work, &c.; wife can do all kinds of house-work, also raise poultry, and is a first-class butter maker; best recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; LIFETIME experience; is a first-class City driver; perfectly understands the proper care and management of horses; best of City references given. Call on or address Horgan's harness store, No. 22 East 18th st., near Broadway.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND USEFUL Man.—By a well-recommended young man; understands care of horses; careful driver, would take a groom's place and take care of a gentleman's place; a neat, good appearing person; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A DANISH MARRIED MAN; has no children; understands the business thoroughly; can give the best City reference from last employer. Address P. C. Ritz, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, or No. 217 East 29th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS DISposed of his horses, for his coachman, who has served him faithfully for years; fully competent, strictly temperate, and perfectly trustworthy. Address A. B., No. 242 6th av., rear building.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, aged thirty-two years, who is a good and careful driver and an excellent groom; also a good milker and carer of cattle; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN, who thoroughly understands the care of horses and is a good reliable man; best of references from last employer. Apply at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man as coachman and groom; has had many years' experience; can milk, work in a garden, and make himself generally useful; best City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A USEFUL MAN, A SWEDE; single, sober, and industrious; gives the best City references as a thorough coachman and careful driver; can milk. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM. — BY A FIRST-class coachman and groom, will be disengaged in a few days; single man; willing and trustworthy; understands the care of horses thoroughly. Can be seen at private stable, No. 108 West 30th st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, (Protestant,) as coachman or groom; is willing to make himself generally useful; has three years' reference from last employer. Call or address O. M. F., at J. B. Brewster's, 5th av. and 21st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom, and make himself generally useful; is willing and obliging; two years' City reference. Address J. J. M., No. 46 East 41st st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MAN disengaged as coachman and gardener, City or country, to be generally useful; three years' City reference. Call on or address B. F., No. 142 West 29th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—IN CITY OR country, by a single man; is willing to be useful about a gentleman's place; a good home more of an object than wages. Address M. E., No. 43 East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—FOR A GOOD MAN NOW IN MY employ as coachman or useful man. Dr. Dodge, No. 15 West 20th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman; can be highly recommended. Address R. L., at Mr. Campbell's, harnessmaker, No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED COACHMAN; first-class; thoroughly understands driving and management of horses; is sober, honest, and obliging, and if required thoroughly understands milking. Call for two days at No. 115 West 32d st., private stable, or address E. D., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business in all its branches; eight years' City and country reference; is willing and obliging. Address L. L., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; a competent, trustworthy man; thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging and strictly temperate. Apply personally or by note to present employer, No. 39 West 34th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman, single; understands the care of horses; is a careful driver; sober, trustworthy, and obliging; City or country; good references. Call on G. Hawkes, No. 231 East 24th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman; good reference; wages moderate; willing to make himself generally useful. Address No. 41 West 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN, with the best City reference. Address J. R., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man, English, single, as coachman and groom; good reference as to capability, sobriety and honesty. Address F., private stable, No. 120 West 29th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, HAVING DISposed of his horses, for his man, whom he can highly recommend in every respect. Inquire on Monday in the store No. 755 Broadway, corner of 8th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE CHINAMAN AS first-class cook in a private family or boarding-house. Call for two days at No. 248 West 47th st., Room No. 9.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A FIRST-class gardener and farmer, who thoroughly understands both branches in greenhouses and graperies, the care and management of stock; married man, English, no family; would board the hands on the place, &c.; best references. Address B. S., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THOROughly understands the business in all its branches; married; one in family; can come well recommended from last employer. Address B. C., care Alfred Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A SINGLE young man; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; will make himself useful; wages moderate. Address Gardener, box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A REliable, trustworthy, middle-aged man, Protestant; can make himself generally useful; has good reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN AMERICAN, AGED THIRty years, who can care for cattle and horses, milk, drive, wash carriages and harness nicely, and do general work about a place; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN EIGHTEEN years of age, to make himself generally useful; speaks German and English, and has first-class references. Address Oscar Dryer, No. 222 West 40th st.

VALET OR WAITER.—BY A YOUNG, SINGLE colored man, to a gentleman going South for the Winter, or as waiter in a first-class private family; the best of satisfaction given as to capability and honesty. Call or address S. R. N., No. 159 West 20th st.

WANTED—BY A BOY, AGED SEVENTEEN, IN some wholesale house where he can rise according to merit. Apply or address W. Furbush, No. 56 West Washington place.

WAITER.—IN A GENTLEMAN'S ESTABLISHment as waiter by a single man; is a Protestant, and thoroughly competent in all the duties pertaining thereto; can come well recommended from several of his last employers in Boston, as well as in this City. Address S. L. S., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER OR VALET.—BY A FRENCHMAN, twenty-six years old, in a private family, hotel, or business place; can do waiting or be valet; thoroughly understands furnace work and can be generally useful; can read and write good French and English and some German; best references given. Call at 120 Prince st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS WAITER in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties in all its branches; has first-class City and country references; country preferred. Address N. W., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A COLored young man who understands his duties thoroughly; would take a place in City or country; understands the furnace, and willing to make himself useful; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MAN; is thorough in his duties; can be well recommended from present place; will leave on Wednesday. Address Fred, No. 670 Fleetwood Market, 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; gives the best City references as regards competency and character; is single; strictly sober; a good table waiter. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER OR FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, speaking French and English, as second waiter or footman in a private house; nineteen years of age; best references. Address Frenchman, Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man as first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; good City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SCOTCH Protestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference; prefers the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN IN A private family or a boarding house as waiter; ten years' reference. Call on or address, for two days, J. P. G., No. 138 West 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER WHO thoroughly understands his duties; best City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER. — BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly; is neat and tidy; has had City experience. Call or address E. V., No. 245 East 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN IN a private family or boarding-house; first-class City references. Address S. C., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; good reference. Address R. J., No. 1,143 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

$20 A DAY MADE BY ANY ONE, AND $100 a day by expert canvassers. Our greatest success in forty years. It has only to be shown to sell at sight. Send $2 for sample. If not perfectly satisfied that you can do all this advertisement says, return it and your money will be refunded, and costs of freight paid by us both ways. LLOYD MAP CO., Philadelphia.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE WOMAN, BETWEEN twenty-five and forty years of age, as personal attendant to an elderly lady; applicants must have experience in nursing the sick; a person with some education preferred; best City references required. Call at No. 60 5th av., on Wednesday, Oct. 13, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY LIVING IN A French flat, a good cook, who must also wait on the table and take charge of some of the rooms; a good City reference required. Call at No. 30 West 37th st., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, TO ASSIST WITH washing and ironing; none but those who understand bread-making, desserts, &c., and can furnish good references, need apply. Call at No. 225 West 22d st., 8 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, FRENCH or German; must bring first-class reference from last employer. Apply at No. 448 5th av., between 9 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, AND TO assist with chamber-work, a German or Swede Protestant girl. Call at No. 25 West 26th st. Monday morning.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, RESPECTABLE, AND well-recommended girl to do general house-work; must be a good washer and ironer. No. 230 East 23d st.

WANTED—COOK AND DAIRY-WORK; PROTESTant; country. Call Monday at No. 48 West 49th st., basement door.

INSURANCE.

NEW ERA IN LIFE INSURANCE.

LARGE ACCUMULATIONS UNNECESSARY.

NO COMMISSIONS! NO FORFEITURES!

New plan of yearly, renewable policies. Apply direct, or send for prospectus to the

PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK,

WESTERN UNION BUILDING.

CASH CAPITAL, $125,000.

GEORGE WALKER, President.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Vice President and Actuary.
JAMES L. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.
Dr. GEORGE B. FOWLER, Medical Examiner.
Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Counsel.
STANLEY, BROWN & CLARK, Attorneys and Counselors.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER COUN-TY.—WILLIAM L. COWDREY and HANNAH M., his wife, against SAMUEL B. COWDREY and SUSAN D., his wife; Charles M. Cowdrey and Sarah L., his wife; Clinton Cowdrey and Ann, his wife; Frederick Cowdrey, Eliza A. Barrell, (sued as and formerly Eliza A. Cowdrey,) Maria B. Cowdrey, and Henrietta M. Cowdrey.

In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, made in the above-entitled action on the 16th day of April, 1869, and of an amendment thereof, made on the 8th day of June, 1874, and of a further amendment thereof, made on the 8th day of September, 1875, I, Robert Cochran, the Referee duly appointed for that purpose in and by said judgments, will sell at public auction, on the 27th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following described premises, viz.: All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land in the town of Yonkers, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, which piece of land is divided into two parcels by the road leading from Milesquare to the road leading to Tuckahoe.

That part lying on the east side of the said road being bounded on the west by the said road, on the south by lands late of John Conklin, deceased; on the east by lands late of the said John Conklin and lands formerly of Joseph Rodgers, deceased, and on the north by land late of Stephen Odell, deceased, containing about sixty-nine acres and eighty-three hundredths of an acre, be the same more or less.

The other part of said farm, lying on the west side of the said road, is bounded on the east by the said road; on the south by lands formerly of Jonathan Odell, deceased; on the west by Tippet's Brook, and lands late of Vermilyea Fowler; and on the north by lands late of the said Vermilyea Fowler, and lands of Benjamin Fowler, deceased, formerly of Stephen Odell, deceased—containing seventy-two acres more or less, as the said farm was in the possession and occupation of Peter A. Cowdrey, deceased, at the time of his death. Excepting, however, out of the part firstly above described as lying on the east side of the said road, lots numbered 15 and 16 on the map of said lands, now on file in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, containing together, as laid down on said map, 14 26-100 acres. And excepting out of the part secondly above described as lying on the west side of the said road, lots numbered 3 and 4 on said map, containing together, as laid down on said map, 9 20-100 acres, said lots 3, 4, 15, and 16, having been heretofore sold under the judgment first above mentioned.

And subject, as to each of said two parts, to the rights which the New-York & Boston Railroad Company have acquired therein, and to the rights of the public in roads over said premises now opened or laid down on said map.

The premises will be put in two parcels as above described.

Dated September 25, 1875.

ROBERT COCHRAN, Referee.

MITCHELL & MITCHELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 62 Wall street, New-York. o11-law6wM

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

RUSSIA....WED., Oct. 13 ABYSSINIA..WED., Oct. 27
BOTHNIA....WED., Oct. 20 ALGERIA....WED., Nov. 3

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 6 A. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 30, at 5:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Oct. 30, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Nov. 6, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Nov. 13, at 2 P. M.

and so on succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

DONAU.....Sat., Oct. 16 | RHEIN.....Sat., Oct. 30
MAIN.....Sat., Oct. 23 | ODER.....Sat., Nov. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier No. 52 North River, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Oct. 20
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 3
STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, Nov. 17

and every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (having more southerly ports of other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Oct. 16
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lucheanez.....Saturday, Oct. 30
AMERIQUE, Fouquet.....Saturday, Nov. 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO.....Oct. 12, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA.....Nov. 2, at 7:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Nov. 9, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING.....Nov. 16, at 8 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK.....THURSDAY, Oct. 14, 3 P. M
HOLLAND.....THURSDAY, Oct. 21, 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt, Oct. 16, 3 P. M. | Spain, Oct. 30, 3 P. M.
The Queen, Oct. 23, 1 P. M. | Erin, Nov. 6, 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

CALIFORNIA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.
ANCHORIA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, SAVANILLA, CARTHAGENA, ASPINWALL, and PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall):

ANDES.....Oct. 13.

FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES and JACMEL:

ATLAS.....Oct. 15.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents. No. 5 to Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Oct. 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 5 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CREEMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 16, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 16, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 53 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Oct. 13
CHAMPION.....Saturday, Oct. 16

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.

Steam-ship COLON.....Friday, Oct. 15, at 12 M. touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS

TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN. Good till March, 1876. $375 gold.

Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Monday, Nov. 1
FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS.
Steam-ship VASCO DE GAMA.....Saturday, Oct. 9

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Oct. 14
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Oct. 26
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Oct. 28

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Oct. 26

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Oct. 30 and Nov. 20 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Oct. 7, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00
First-class to Albany.....22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to

HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....TUESDAY, Oct. 12
CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, Oct. 21

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

COLOMBO.....Oct. 27 NAVARINO.....Nov. 17
HINDOO.....Nov. 3 OTHELLO.....Nov. 24

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20 6 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:45 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:54, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Oct. 4, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamaqend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS daily, for Easton, Allentown Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:15, 7:45, 8, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:45, 1, 2, 2:45, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M. E. K. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 26, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also St. Albans, via Manchester, Vt.

10:30 A. M. special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.—Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, COMMENCING OCT. 4, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector st., 10:10 A. M., for Philadelphia, Vineland, &c.; 4:00 P. M. for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, &c.

WM. S. SNECHEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central DePot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF WOODWORTH & FOX is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Benjamin H. Woodworth. Oct. 1, 1875.

BENJAMIN H. WOODWORTH, DANIEL K. PAGE.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF AN ELEGANT French flat at a great bargain if taken by next Tuesday; flat for rent. Inquire of Mr. CLAP, No. 31 West 61st st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.

Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ECONOMY AND COMFORT.—THE WEST Rutherfurd Park House. A few pleasant rooms still vacant for the Winter at this elegant family hotel; time only thirty minutes from new Post Office; depot on grounds; location not excelled for health and beauty; circulars at room No. 16, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

FIFTH AV., NO. 91.—SECOND FLOOR front rooms, with private bath; also, rooms en suite or singly. This house is handsome, commodious, and elegantly furnished. Billiard room. Breakfast to order till 10; dinner at 6 every day; men waiters; French cooking; references.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITE of rooms, second floor, with private bath; also, rooms unfurnished. Private table or table d'hote; fourth floor; very desirable at reasonable rates; references.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—A second floor, replete with every convenience for a family; also, a parlor floor if preferred; private table. Address D. L., Box No. 319 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MADISON AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—UNSURPASSED accommodations, with or without private table, may be had by a family or party of gentlemen. Address B. D. L., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 200 4TH AV.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let to gentlemen, with breakfast or full board, a large front room on parlor floor of English-basement house; also third floor medium-sized room; grates, water, and closets; references exchanged.

NO. 41 WEST 29TH ST., FEW DOORS FROM BROADWAY.—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor, beautifully furnished, with private table if preferred; southern exposure; one pleasant room on third floor; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—House newly painted and put in complete order; desirable suites of apartments on first and second floors, with or without private table.

NO. 51 EAST 9TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND UNIVERSITY PLACE.—Large and small rooms to let, with board, at reasonable prices; table boarders taken; with references.

ONE SUITE OF ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, second floor front, southern exposure, and one single room to let, with board, by a family occupying their own house. No. 48 West 22d st.

SECOND AV., NO. 180.—LARGE, ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms on second, third, or parlor floor, with board; unexceptionable neighborhood; first-class table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—PARLOR FLOOR, ELEgantly furnished, with bath and closets, and single rooms, for gentleman, with breakfast; also, front basement, as physician's office.

FRENCH APARTMENT—SMALL AND THOROughly furnished; suitable for gentleman and wife; none but those with the highest references need apply to H. S., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

NO. 8 EAST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Fine suite and single rooms to let to families and gentlemen, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 354 WEST 23D ST., A FINE LARGE second-story front alcove room, with first-class board, in private family; also room for a single gentleman; all conveniences; references exchanged.

NO. 219 EAST 53D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, in private family, two nicely-furnished front rooms with southern exposure, to man and wife or two gentlemen.

NO. 434 5TH AV.

One elegant suite of apartments, handsomely furnished, complete in all its appointments, with private table.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 4 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with board; comfortable rooms for gentlemen; location unexceptionable; references given and required.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Spacious, sunny, and commodious front rooms, with private or general table; first class; house extra width; newly furnished; references.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS AND BOARD AT the Turkish bath establishment, Nos. 81 and 83 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; dinner at 1 o'clock.

NO. 82 IRVING PLACE—TWO DOORS FROM Gramercy Park, elegant second floor, all light rooms; private table if preferred; rooms on fourth floor and elegant parlor extension.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely-furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

A FAMILY OF FIVE OR SIX PERSONS can find very superior accommodations at No. 217 West 45th st.; private parlor, private table, on parlor floor; no other boarders.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE ROOMS TO let, with or without board, suitable for a party of gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Apply at No. 55 East 9th st., near Broadway.

A LARGE, HANDSOME PARLOR AND BEDroom, with private table or without board; those wanting first-class accommodations call at No. 320 West 46th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—TWO FLOORS, ELEgantly furnished this Fall, with private tables, and thorough appointments with regard to comfort; references exchanged.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Second floor front, en suite or singly; house 27 feet wide; rooms extra large and handsomely furnished; location and table unexceptionable.

NO. 135 MADISON AV., NORTH-EAST CORNER 31ST ST.—Handsomely-furnished floors, with private table; house and appointments throughly first-class; reference required.

MRS. E. F. PITKIN, NOS. 432 AND 431 Madison av., offers one vacant fourth floor room, with board, to one or two gentlemen.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, en suite or singly, with first-class board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 243.—A VERY PLEASANT third floor, with private table, for a party of gentlemen without board; references.

NO. 320 WEST 42D ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board; comfortable accommodations at moderate prices.

NO. 54 WEST 12TH ST.—TO LET, WITH first-class board, back parlor; also rooms on third floor.

NO. 229 WEST 38TH ST.—TO LET WITH first-class board, very desirable rooms, in suite or single.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 118 West 45th st.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A very desirable suite of rooms to let, with or without board; references.

NO. 156 WEST 13TH ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, in a private family; references.

HANDSOME PARLORS ON THE FIRST floor to let with board at No. 128 East 23d st.; private table if desired.

TWO SQUARE ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, to gentleman and wives or single gentlemen; references exchanged. Call at No. 47 West 38th st.

NO. 112 MADISON AV.—BOARD, WITH ROOMS on second and third floors, en suite or single; references.

ONE DOOR FROM BROADWAY.—ACCOMmodation, with board. No. 36 West 31st st.; references exchanged.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.

Desirable rooms for families and single gentlemen, with board; reference.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—ROOMS, IN SUITES and separately; private table if desired; reference exchanged.

SPACIOUS, SUNNY, AND COMMODIOUS front rooms, with private or at general table, in the extra-wide house No. 20 West 16th st., near 5th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 330.—MRS. A. WYCKOFF HAS a very desirable suite of rooms to let, with private table.

NO. 34 WEST 38TH ST.—TWO CONNECTING rooms on third floor front to let, with board; references.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, en suite and singly, with first-class appointments; references given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297, NEAR 31ST ST.—Large, elegant apartments, en suite, with private table; references exchanged.

NO. 120 EAST 37TH ST.—TWO FRONT ROOMS to rent with board. References.

NO. 178 MADISON AV.—SPACIOUS ROOMS, with board, at Mrs. E. H. JENKINS'.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY in 30th st., East of Madison av., will rent a handsomely furnished room, with breakfast if desired, modern improvements, on second floor, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, C. V. T., Box No. 268, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING ABOVE 42D st. and adjacent to 5th av. will let a superb suite of rooms on second floor to two gentlemen and their wives or a small family; house first-class in every respect, and to any one who appreciates a luxurious, refined home, it is an unusual opportunity; highest reference given and required. Address for three days, A. H. S., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

BOARD AT HARLEM.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, living in a nice house near Mount Morris Park, and convenient to depot, having a couple of rooms to spare, would like to arrange with two single gentlemen or a gentleman and his wife for the Winter. Address HOME, Box No. 283, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WEST 45TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Whole of second story; cheerful rooms, every convenience; good table; private family. Address PERMANENT, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

NO. 31 WEST 36TH ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY offer handsome suite of three or four rooms, bath, &c.; private table if preferred; also, two smaller rooms communicating; references.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS TO RENT, with board; also other rooms, en suite or singly. Private table if desired. References exchanged. Apply at Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FLOORS, with or without private tables, also single rooms, with board, and furnished flats, obtained at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH ALL MODERN improvements to let, with or without board, in brown-stone house, No. 411 West 43d st.; family private.

NO. 49 WEST 16TH ST.—A SECOND FLOOR, suitable for a family or a party of adults, with first-class board; also, pleasant rooms on fourth floor; references. N. E. LINSLEY.

NO. 41 EAST 22D ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY have a few elegantly-furnished rooms to let en suite or separate, with board; private table if desired; references required.

NO. 39 WEST 14TH ST.—A SUITE OF rooms, southern exposure, to rent, with board, for the Winter; also single rooms for gentlemen; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 15 EAST 46TH ST., (WINDSOR HOTEL BLOCK.)—Handsomely-furnished rooms en suite or separately, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 34 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.—Second floor to let, with board; private table if desired.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.—HANDSOME AND newly-furnished suites and single rooms; also, table boarders taken; references.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., HAS suites of apartments, newly painted, in perfect order; private table.

SUPERIOR ROOMS AND BOARD FOR THE Winter; but few boarders taken. No. 116 West 45th st. Mrs. MILLER.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., W. NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, large sunny room, third floor; every convenience. No. 150 West 34th st.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR—ALSO ONE ON third floor, may now be had for the Winter with first-class board at No. 61 East 21st st.

NO. 22 WEST 23D ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, one large front had room, with closets attached; references given and required.

NO. 104 MADISON AV.—SUITE OF ROOMS, second floor, to rent, with board; newly furnished. Also one or two single rooms.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished large rooms, second and third floors; strictly first-class board.

ELEGANT FLOORS WITH OR WITHOUT private tables on 5th av. and adjoining streets. Apply at SANDS' Board Directory, 1,193 Broadway.

MRS. K. M. CREAGH,

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

MR. NOE'S ALLEGED MURDERER.

HIS ARRAIGNMENT IN THE POLICE COURT—A LAWYER'S PLEA DISREGARDED—THE PRISONER COMMITTED.

John R. Dolan, the alleged murderer of Mr. Noe, was taken before Justice Wandell yesterday for examination. The Washington Place Police Court was crowded with those interested in the case, among whom were Dolan's mother and the woman Margaret Casey, both of whom watched the proceedings with intense interest. Superintendent Walling was present, but gave no testimony. The prisoner was attended by his counsel, Mr. William F. Howe. Deputy Coroner Joseph Cushman testified that he made the post-mortem examination of the remains of the murdered man. Mrs. Noe and Mr. John H. Welsh, the jeweler who sold Mr. Noe the watch taken from him at the time of the murder, which was the clue which led to the arrest of Dolan, identified the watch produced as having been Mr. Noe's.

Officer Dorsey testified that on Oct. 7, 1875, the prisoner admitted in the presence of deponent that on the morning of Aug. 23, 1875, he pawned the gold watch and chain referred to with Aaron Black, in Chatham street, and that Dolan examined the watch previous to identifying it as the one he pawned. Being cross-examined by Counselor Howe, he said that he arrested Dolan on the corner of Franklin and Centre streets on Thursday, Oct. 7, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon; he did not tell the prisoner upon what charge he was arrested, and said nothing to him in relation to the nature of the charge at the time of his arrest; he first spoke to the prisoner on the subject in a cell in the Central Police Office at about 7 o'clock on Thursday night; he knew that he was with an officer, and begged to know why he was arrested; he said that if he were told what the charge was he could probably make an explanation of it; witness asked him if he had anything to do with the pawning of a watch and chain; he said that he had; that on Monday morning about 10 o'clock he met a man on the east side of Chatham street who wanted him to take the watch over and pawn it. The man said he was afraid to go over himself, as he was known there. The prisoner said he took the watch and went over to Black's place and pawned it for $50. He described the man from whom he got the watch as one Peter Thompson, whom he knew to be a thief, who was in the habit of lying around the markets and robbing countrymen. He was also a "fakir," which the witness explained to be the slang name for a vender of prize packages. The prisoner told the places where Thompson was in the habit of lounging, and described him minutely. A man was arrested who was the only one the officers were able to find who answered the description, and was confronted with the prisoner, but the prisoner said that this was not the man. The next morning after his arrest Dolan was taken to the Central Police Office, where Superintendent Walling had the watch and chain, and it was examined by Mr. Noe's book-keeper and identified. The prisoner asked to see the watch and chain, and they were handed to him. He examined them closely, and immediately said that they were the same articles which he had pawned. After this the witness told Dolan that it was Mr. Noe's watch; couldn't say whether it was in the presence of Superintendent Walling or not. Witness thought that the prisoner said that if he had known it was Mr. Noe's watch he would have taken it to the station-house. Witness told him that, from his statement, it was evident that he knew when he took the watch that it was not properly come by. The prisoner did not deny this. He said that he had read in the newspapers about Mr. Noe's murder. To the best of witness' recollection this was the substance of all that was said on the subject.

Counselor Howe then addressed the court, asking that Dolan be committed, not on the charge of homicide, as no evidence had been taken connecting him with that crime, but on the charge of receiving stolen goods. He congratulated the Police on the arrest, although it was a strange thing for a prisoner's counsel to say, but he esteemed it fortunate that anything should have occurred which threw any light on the Noe murder. The evidence showed, however, that the prisoner's statements in regard to the possession of the watch were straightforward and frank, and counsel believed that his story was true. He could undoubtedly be held for receiving stolen goods, and counsel would respectfully ask for his commitment on that charge. The Justice had power to hold a prisoner without bail on that charge, and all the ends of justice would be served by such action.

Justice Wandell said he would have to hold Dolan without bail on the charge of homicide.

The prisoner was asked what he had to say, and was notified that he need not answer unless he desired. He requested his counsel to answer for him. Counsel said his name was John R. Dolan, that he was twenty-two years old, a native of Liverpool, England, lived at No. 93 Baxter street, and was a porter by occupation. In relation to the charge he said he was entirely innocent of all connection with the homicide, and that he would prove, at the proper time, that his statement to Officer Dorsey as to how he became possessed of the watch, was true. Dolan signed his name in a very legible hand, and with no signs of nervousness. He was then handcuffed and taken to the Tombs.

CITY MISSIONARY WORK.

SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MORNING STAR UNION MISSION—ADDRESSES BY REV. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, J. M. PULLMAN, AND OTHERS.

The seventh anniversary of the Morning Star Union Mission Sunday-school was held at the chapel No. 125 West Twenty-sixth street, yesterday afternoon. The exercises consisted chiefly of singing by the scholars of the school, addresses, recitations by the infant class, and the usual devotional services. Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, Rev. J. M. McCampbell, Rev. J. M. Pullman, and others, addressed the school and its friends present in a few remarks pertinent to the occasion, and the Secretary of the mission read his annual report, from which it appeared that the new building in which they now meet was dedicated Dec. 13, 1874, and that the present undertaking was organized seven years ago in what was then Pike's Opera-house, from whence they were compelled to remove when that building fell into the hands of the Erie Railway. The mission is governed by nine Trustees, representing five different religious denominations, and it numbers thirty-one teachers and 350 scholars. The number of scholars enrolled during the seven years is 1,950, and the number who have passed in and out during that time about 75,000. Of the scholars in attendance three great religious elements are represented — Protestants, Catholics, and Jews. The average attendance in the morning is forty, and in the evening seventy-five. The present building and lots cost $44,000, on which there is at present a debt of $25,000, $5,000 of which is of the nature of a floating debt, and must be liquidated during the present year or the property will be sold. The mission is under the superintendency of Rev. Dr. R. P. Perry, who was one of the three gentlemen who organized the undertaking. The exercises were closed by the singing, by Mr. George S. Weeks, of three of the songs which have been rendered famous by him and others here and elsewhere: "Jesus saves me now," "The Ninety-and-Nine," and "Hold the Fort," after which Rev. Mr. Huggins pronounced the benediction. Mr. Weeks will conduct a praise service at the same place on Saturday evening next, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. He gave notice that he had had the chorus of the song first above mentioned translated into the French, German, Dutch, and Italian languages, and that he would furnish the mission with copies of it free, to be sold by them and the proceeds to be devoted to the benefit of the mission.

THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

The annual meeting of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor will be held this afternoon at the Bible House, when an unusually large attendance of members may be expected. The election of successors to the posts of President and Treasurer will have to be made, in consequence of the resignation of Mr. James Brown and Mr. Robert B. Minturn. It is understood that a correspondence has taken place between the latter gentleman and some influential friends and supporters of the association, including the names of Mr. Peter Cooper and Mr. Adam Norrie. Mr. Minturn, it is stated, has given his reasons for resigning his office in a very decided manner, and the public interested in the future welfare of the society and its operations among the poor of this City may expect that this correspondence will be published. There are also three vacancies caused by death among the Board of Managers, which will require to be filled; and an opportunity now exists for the subscribers to elect managers not pledged to support an effete policy, who will endeavor to restore to the Association its old prestige, and win back the confidence of the public in its future administration.

THE PAY OF THE BEECHER JURY.

The jurors before whom the Beecher trial was conducted have recently held two meetings for the purpose of adopting measures to secure additional compensation for their services during the trial. The first meeting was held two or three weeks ago, and a committee was appointed to prepare a petition to the Board of Supervisors of Kings County setting forth their claims for additional recompense for the loss of their time during the six months the trial lasted. A few days ago they met again, and the form of memorial drawn up by the committee was approved and signed by all the jurors except Messrs. Whelan and Jeffrey. The latter are in independent circumstances, and do not wish to look for further compensation, but are in favor of the other jurors receiving adequate payment for their services. According to the enactment passed during the last session of the Legislature in all cases where a trial lasts for a long period, jurors become entitled to additional pay. The petition will be presented at the next meeting of the Supervisors and should the request of the jurors be refused, the case will be taken before the courts.

MANS HIGHEST PRIVILEGE.

SERMON BY REV. DR. ORMISTON AT THE REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. Ormiston preached in the Reformed Protestant Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, yesterday forenoon, choosing for his text the following:

Then will I go unto the altar of God, unto God my exceeding joy; yea, upon the harp will I praise Thee, O God, my God.—Psalms, xliii.:4.

Dr. Ormiston had prefaced his sermon by reading the forty-second Psalm, wherein David expresses his zeal to serve God in the temple; also the chapter from which the text was taken, calling attention particularly to David's prayer to be delivered "from the deceitful and unjust man." The speaker said that these two Psalms were written by David after he had been driven from his home and from the sanctuary of the Lord by his own son. As an exile he felt greatly oppressed, but most of all did he long for Zion and its privileges. While all God's billows were dashing over him, while yet his conscience was unbroken, he earnestly prayed for deliverance from "the deceitful and unjust man," namely, his own son, and asked with all the earnestness of his religious nature to be restored to the temple wherein he might serve God joyfully. But his special prayer was that he might enjoy the altar of God. He knew, as those present should know, that the only way to God is by that altar. He longed for his soul to have personal and private communion with God. He wanted the privilege of meeting with God's people, even in the temple upon the holy hill. The affection and devotion of a pious Jew in those days was particularly intense. Judea was to him a land of his fathers for many generations. There stood Jerusalem, the place of appointed worship, hallowed by many memories; hence David alluded to it with great fervor. There, too, was the temple, with its holy of holies, and its wondrous veil, behind which only the High Priest was permitted to enter, and that only seldom. The place of their worship was pre-eminently sacred. David poured forth in varied and intense phrases his thoughts, his prayers to God to be restored to that temple. His soul thirsted for God, and he remembered the temple more than he did his home, his crown, his sceptre. There was no temple now. It served its end, and was long since demolished. The people who were wont to assemble there are scattered the wide world over; but the precious promises, nay, all that they enjoyed, his hearers might enjoy. They had a house of God, a house of worship, a place of prayer, and who of them had not felt the power of the sacred place. Would Moses ever cease to think of the burning bush or the cleft in the rock on Mount Sinai? Would Daniel ever forget that chamber wherein alone he prayed, or his exposure on the banks of the River Hiddekel? Did the Disciples ever forget that upper room where first they found the Lord? It did not require any external emotion to make a place hallowed. The text brought before his hearers the earnest desire that in communion with God the joys of religion might be enjoyed in one's own house. Through penitence and faith they might draw near to God. Right here two thoughts were suggested. These were the duty and the delight of public worship. The highest privilege a human being could enjoy was to commune with God. Even the holy ones around the throne could have no higher joy. They came to bring their souls into communion with their Father. Religious worship meant, when real, a personal communion with God through His only begotten son. Some of the sweetest moments of one's life had doubtless been spent in the closet alone with God; but there was also a public, a social place of worship where He has promised to meet with His people. Whether in the mountain top or in the valley, in lofty cathedral or in lowly chapel, He had never failed to be with those who worshiped Him. His real presence could be enjoyed as much now as when the temple was in existence. Now they enjoyed the baptism of His spirit, something which the earlier worshipers did not enjoy. If the heart of any pious Jew ever praised God in the long ago, then every one who could use the name Christian should praise him with a loftier soul and with a loftier song. But as they looked back and saw that lamp of fire or the burning bush, or the pillar passing before His people in the wilderness, or the hanging cloud on the temple, they remembered these things could not be seen now. Nor did they see Him, as a few saw Him, in His incarnation; nor as He was pleased to send down his spirit even to His just disciples. Not thus of Him did they speak, but they knew He was present, giving grace and power to the ministration of His teachings. He was in the church, present with every convicted sinner, to awaken, to enlighten, to save. He was present just as He was to Saul when on his way to Tarsus; or as He was to the poor, trembling jailer; or as really as He was to that Jewish King who said, "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian." He was present, too, with every penitent, to forgive, to receive, to renew.

The speaker then said it was often asked, Then why is it that this promised Gospel is not more manifest, why not more deeply felt? Because it was too often veiled by formality. Formality either as to place, or to the servant instead of the master. The Gospel was not in the place, but in the manner; not in the men, nor in the forms of service. The Gospel was also hidden by unbelief. With many there are serious doubts whether there was any Divine power. To these the use of certain means are thought suitable to sooth the mind. But an opiate for the conscience would never find God. They should join together to worship the Master; for that was the highest power which could be granted any human intelligence. Then there was no angel nearer to God than those who worshiped, for they were lifted up to the level of the holy ones. They should work to fan their devotion into a higher flame. For what God is and has done for them let them join with every saintly soul in thanksgiving. Baptism, with its extreme simplicity, and the sacrament, with all its glorious anticipations—these were the services pre-eminently good. Their duty was to prize the privilege of public worship, and to its enjoyment they should bring all their friends and neighbors. But it should be worship of the heart rather than of the lip. Surely amid the frivolities of the age there might be truth and reality in their worship of the Father.

In conclusion the reverend gentleman called attention to the fact that twenty-one years ago that very morning the house in which they were assembled was first consecrated to God's worship. More than one thousand Sabbaths, more than three years of Sabbaths, had been spent in that place of worship. Perhaps three thousand sermons and certainly more than six thousand public prayers had been offered at the throne of grace. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper had been partaken of more than four-score times. Many had fallen asleep, but a few of the first ones yet remained. Others had come in, and his prayer was might God grant they all would here find His presence ever His power in this church.

THE FALL RIVER OPERATIVES AND THEIR SYMPATHIZERS.

A mass-meeting of working men was held yesterday afternoon at Germania Assembly Rooms, for the purpose of protesting against the alleged wrongs perpetrated upon the working people of Fall River. The meeting was organized by the election of John Swinton as Chairman, who, in an introductory address, briefly explained that the objects of the demonstration were not merely for the expression of sympathy for the sufferings of their fellow-working men at Fall River, but also for the purpose of extending to those fellow-workers material aid in the shape of subscriptions for their relief. Mr. Leander Thompson was then introduced, and delivered an address, in which he advocated the political organization of the working men. After this, resolutions were unanimously adopted deprecating the assault of the Police upon the Fall River operatives, and upholding the action of the working men in resisting the demands of the "cotton lords." They further invited the working men of the country to unite for the amelioration of their condition; and lastly expressed sympathy for John Siney and Xingo Parks. Mr. Biltchiff, a credentialed delegate from the Fall River weavers, next delivered an address. He thought the public press had misrepresented the condition of affairs at Fall River during the late labor struggle there. He then gave a detailed description of what he claimed had really taken place. Addresses were also delivered by Messrs. Bailey, Winter, Morgan, and others, after which the assemblage dispersed. During the meeting a small collection was taken up for the relief of the Fall River operatives.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE B. F. WHEELWRIGHT.

The funeral of the late Benjamin F. Wheelwright took place yesterday from his late residence, No. 12 West Seventeenth street. A very large assemblage of friends of the deceased attended the funeral services. The casket, which was rosewood, was placed upon trestles in the parlor. It bore upon the lid a solid silver plate engraved with the following inscription: Benjamin F. Wheelwright, born Oct. 28, 1803, died Oct. 7, 1875. The floral gifts, although not numerous, were very rich and costly. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Bellows, the officiating clergyman. After the close of the sermon the remains were conveyed to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN NEWARK.

At about midnight of Saturday John Huber returned to his home, No. 230 Orange street, Newark, very much intoxicated. His wife upbraided him, and he threatened to shoot her. At the same time he produced a new pistol, which he said he had bought for the express purpose of killing her, and that after he had dispatched her he intended to blow up the house. His wife ran screaming into the street, and on looking through the window discovered that he had placed a quantity of powder at one end of the room, and then laid a fuse to the door. Some neighbors who heard the screams ran to see what was the truth. They found the front door locked. While they were bursting the door, a pistol report was heard. When they had gained access to the room they discovered Huber lying on the floor, bleeding profusely from a bullet wound in the head. He was removed to St. Michael's Hospital. The ball was found to have passed in at the temple and lodged in the cheek. The physicians in attendance upon him hold out no hope of his recovery.

THE LOCAL POLITICAL FIELD.

THE COMING TAMMANY COUNTY JUDICIAL CONVENTION—MEN WHO ARE STRIVING FOR NOMINATIONS—THE ANTI-TAMMANY CONVENTION.

The preliminary canvass, which is now drawing to a close, has in some respects been an exceptional one. The Tammany Judiciary Convention will be held at Tammany Hall this afternoon, and the County Convention on Wednesday, at the same place. For the more important offices on the judiciary and County tickets, Kelly will undoubtedly nominate men of less objectionable antecedents, than he has heretofore favored. The "Boss," as he is said to assert in person, "wants a strong ticket," for the very excellent reason that he needs it badly. Hence the overtures on the part of the "machine," for the renomination of Recorder Hackett. Kelly is strongly opposed to any such move, but those who claim to know say that he will yet be brought over to consent the sacrifice. The Tammany nomination for the District Attorneyship is still in doubt, Peter B. Olney and Frederick Smythe being the strongest contestants, with the chances in favor of the latter. Both are considered certain of some place on the ticket. Judges John J. Freedman, of the Superior Court, and Frederick W. Loew, of the Court of Common Pleas, are both regarded as "slated" for renominations. Delano C. Calvin for Surrogate is generally conceded to have the best chances in the race for the nomination for that office. The latest reports in regard to the new County Judgeship are that James C. Spencer will be given the nomination, and that Algernon S. Sullivan will have the Public Administratorship. Mr. Sullivan is a general favorite with the younger members of the party, who have been pressing his claims with unusual vigor, and with a very fair chance of success. For the Marine Court Judgships Kelly's favorites are "Billy" Boyd, Corporation Attorney under William C. Whitney, and Jacob A. Gross, Senator from the Sixth District. Frederick S. Stahlknett, John H. Humett, and Civil Justice William J. Kane are also aspirants for the nomination.

The Anti-Tammany Convention is announced to be held to-day. It is possible that the meeting will adjourn until to-morrow, in which case all the organizations opposed to Tammany will endeavor to agree upon a combination ticket. In the event of the Anti-Tammany Convention putting forward its candidates before the Republican Convention meets, the latter will probably indorse such of the nominees as are favorites with the Republicans. In case of united action on the part of both conventions, the combined ticket will consist of Benjamin K. Phelps for District Attorney and ex-Judge Henry E. Howland for Marine Court, with popular reform Democrats for the remaining offices. The nomination for one of the other Judgeships may possibly be given to a Republican. Ex-Judge Barbour is a leading anti-Tammany favorite for the Superior Court, and Malcolm Campbell for the Court of Common Pleas.

The Tammany Conventions for the nomination of Civil Justices and Aldermen are to be held on Saturday and Monday, the 16th and 18th respectively. There is no important change in the lists of candidates already furnished, except in the Fourth and Fifth Districts. In the first of these Kelly has indorsed the claim of Oscar F. Bogert, an obscure lawyer, supported by the rum interest. Although professedly a lawyer, it is difficult to find any one who ever saw him in the courts, or knows of his having conducted a single case. The lawyers and litigants of the district, are alike opposed to his nomination. The announcement that Kelly favors him, however, has caused most of the other Tammany candidates to give up the fight.

In the Fifth District the "Boss" is backing a still more objectionable candidate, none other than the notorious Timothy J. Campbell. His support of Campbell shows the natural leanings of Kelly better than all the protestations about "reform" and "a strong ticket." Probably, if New-York was ransacked from one end to the other, he could not find a more obnoxious person, or one whose whole life and associations more unfit him for the popular trust.

Among the new names which have been mentioned for other offices are those of Albert Henriques, as a candidate for Assembly in the Eighth District, and E. P. Wheeler for Senator from the Eighth District, vice Hugh Moore. Mr. Wheeler is said to be a bosom friend of Mayor Wickham's. Ex-Assistant Alderman Benjamin Beyer will probable get the Republican nomination for Alderman in the Eighth District. Joseph P. Fallon, a young and popular Democrat, who was prominently mentioned for the Civil Justiceship in the Ninth District, is now out of the race. John Hardy has been named for the anti-Tammany nomination for County Judge. It is thought that Louis C. Waehner will run as an "outside" candidate for Civil Justice in the Fourth District, against Bogert. As the district is three-fourths German, such a nominee would give Tammany some trouble. Mr. William M. Cole has been recommended for Alderman at large by the Tammany organization of the Twentieth Assembly District. Lewis and Guntzer of the present board are "slated" for renomination.

LOCAL NOTES.

The Republicans of Union County, N. J., on Friday evening nominated William J. Magie for State Senator, and Walace Vail for Sheriff.

The German Central Democratic Committee met on Saturday at the Tuetonic Assembly Room. They recommended for Judicial nominations by Tammany Hall, Judges Freedman and Gross, and for Aldermen at Large, Messrs. Gross and Guntzer; and Dr. August Frech was favorably mentioned for the position of Coroner.

A meeting of the Independent Democratic Pioneer Club was held on Saturday evening at their head-quarters, No. 844 Second avenue. Mr. H. Lyons presided. Resolutions were adopted denouncing Tammany Hall, John Kelly, and the reduction of the wages of the laborers on the boulevards, and recommending the following State ticket: For Secretary of State, Frederick W. Seward; Controller, Lucius Robinson; State Treasurer, Charles W. Ross; Attorney General, Charles S. Fairchild; State Engineer, Oliver H. P. Cornell; Canal Commissioner, Christopher A. Walrath; State Prison Inspector, Rodney R. Crowley.

THE NEWARK MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The local elections will take place in Newark, N. J., to-morrow. There are to be chosen a Mayor, a member of the Water Board and of the Tax Board, a Trustee of the City Home, two Surveyors, fifteen Aldermen, fifteen Freeholders, and fifteen members of the Board of Education. Alderman Henry J. Yates has received the Republican nomination for Mayor. Andrew A. Smalley is his competitor on the Democratic ticket. Alderman Yates is a leader of the local party, and is a gentleman of considerable ability. Mr. Smalley goes into the canvass with the disadvantage of a former defeat against him. At a recent election in the city he was defeated for the same position by F. W. Ricord.

Newark is one of the strongholds of the Republican Party in the State. The city generally gives a Republican majority of from 1,500 to 2,000. Mayor Perry, the present incumbent, is a Democrat, but he was elected on a temperance platform by a combination of the temperance men in the Republican Party with the Democrats. There is no local issue dividing the people in the present campaign.

CHURCH ASSESSMENTS.

Assessments were vacated by the Supreme Court at Special Term upon the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the Second Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Harlem Presbyterian Church, on the ground that at the time of the confirmation of the assessments the property in each case was used solely for the purpose of public worship, and the assessments were in a greater amount than one-half the value of the real estate as appeared in the assessment books, they being marked there "exempt." An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, General Term, which was heard yesterday. It was claimed by the Corporation Counsel that the exemption of property used for religious purposes applied only to general taxation, and did not prohibit local assessments for local improvements on real estate, and that there was no violation of the spirit of the law requiring land to be assessed at not more than one-half its value, when in fact the assessment in these cases was less than one-fiftieth of their value. Decision reserved.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Commander F. M. Bunce, United States Navy, is at the Astor House.

Naval Constructor R. W. Steele, United States Navy, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Paymaster John C. Cash, of the United States Marine Corps, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

H. T. Crosby, Chief Clerk of the War Department, is at the Hoffman House.

John D. Van Buren, Jr., of the Canal Investigating Committee, is at the Brevoort House.

Senator Aaron H. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, and Barry Sullivan, the actor, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE PARK HOSPITAL CONDEMNED.

In view of the fact that the Superintendent of Buildings has again condemned the Park Hospital as unsafe, the Commissioners of Charities on Saturday adopted a resolution ordering that the building be vacated, and that the furniture, fixtures, &c., be removed to Bellevue Hospital until such time as accommodation can be afforded for the care of the sick of the lower part of the City. Last March the building was first condemned by the Department of Buildings, and the Charity Department removed all the patients to Bellevue Hospital. The lower portion, however, was continued in use as a temporary hospital for the reception of sudden cases of sickness, and the Common Council was applied to for the lease of another building. The upper part of the dispensary at the corner of White and Centre streets, was engaged, but for some reason the lease was never executed.

THE POLICE BOARD CRISIS.

EXPLANATION OF THE RESIGNATIONS OF COMMISSIONERS SMITH AND VOORHIS.

There were no new developments in the Police Board crisis yesterday, though all the parties to the struggle were in the City and busy in consultation either with friends or with counsel. Commissioners Disbecker and Matsell are more resolute than ever in their determination to fight the Mayor on his threatened removals and verbose charges and each had interviews with his counsel during the day or evening. Commissioners Smith and Voorhis having meekly forwarded their resignations, in compliance with Mayor Wickham's request, have ceased to be objects of active interest in the controversy, and have now only to wait until such time as the contest with their colleagues is ended, and then to receive the polite information that public interests, or Tammany's purposes, require them to consent to withdraw their resignations and to continue in the discharge of their duties as Commissioners. In club and hotel circles yesterday, and among many political gatherings, in all of which the Police Board controversy was the absorbing topic of conversation, there was general surprise manifested at the course of Messrs. Smith and Voorhis in lending themselves so palpably to a trick in furtherance of the schemes of Wickham and John Kelly as to forward their resignation after an understanding had been reached as to their eventual reinstatement. Among some of Gen. Smith's military friends great regret was expressed that the soldier should have become so completely obliterated in the trickery of the politician. Commissioner Disbecker was in consultation with John H. Strahan, one of his counsel, at the residence of the latter gentleman, and it is understood that the answer which is being prepared in his case, as well as in that of Commissioner Matsell, will bring astonisment to Wickham, Kelly & Co., and place them in a position to "explain" matters. Commissioner Davenport was also quite busy yesterday in preparing a branch of the defense, and before the end of the week a lively political mêlée will be under full headway.

JUDGE JOACHIMSEN'S CASE.

A FEW FACTS FOR CONSIDERATION—THE CASE OF CARY AGAINST LANGLEY—THE JUDGE'S LETTER CONTRADICTED.

The exposure of the past record of Judges Joachimsen and Gross, published in THE TIMES of Oct. 3, was passed over in silence by the latter of the twain—the "Justice" who confessed under oath to having pocketed $2,000 of fees which did not belong to him. Judge Joachimsen, however, who is seeking a renomination, and could not afford to let the matter drop, came to the front in a letter which appeared in the columns of THE TIMES on Wednesday last. The letter itself was virtually a confession of the charges against him, and it would have been passed over in silence had not the supporters of the inculpated Judge openly boasted that they had "fixed" the TIMES, and had assured their friends that nothing more of a similar nature would appear hereafter. Now, however, that the accused has publicly invited an examination into his record, the following facts will be found of interest:

The case of Cary against Langley came up before Judge Joachimsen, in the Marine Court, on Dec. 5, 1871. Morris Goodheardt, the son-in-law of the Judge, was attorney for the plaintiff. The case, which had been set down for trial at 11 o'clock, the usual hour for opening court, was on that morning called at 10. Joachimsen, without waiting for the defendant to appear, ordered an immediate inquest against him. An execution was at once issued, and a check for $1,742, in the hands of a third party who was hostile to the defendant, was seized by the Marshal under the execution and immediately paid to Goodheardt. This check bore the indorsement of Morris Goodheardt, Joachimsen's son-in-law, and Joseph C. Levi, the Judge's secret partner. When the unfortunate Langley arrived at the hour appointed, he was told that judgment had been rendered, the execution satisfied, and the case dismissed. The victim appealed to the General Term, where two of the three Justices affirmed the order, the third Justice (Curtis) dissenting. Every one of the foregoing facts is established by the sworn affidavits of Noah Tugwell, Washington E. Langley, and others.

The Judge in his defense says that "the charge that he was influenced by money paid to him either directly or indirectly, or by the retainer of a relative, or by any improper consideration, is without an atom of truth to support it." In answer to this it is only necessary to say that Morris Goodheardt himself confessed to one of the Justices of the same court that he (Goodheardt) had paid the sum of $300 out of the check aforesaid to his father-in-law, Joachimsen. The money was paid in $100 bills, and an affidavit to this effect is now in the hands of the Governor at Albany.

The Judge, in his letter of defense, says: "The allegation that I was ever a party to a ring, or that I have silent or other partners, I deny." To this it may be said that Morris Goodheardt, his son-in-law; John A. Godfrey, his brother-in-law; Joseph C. Levi, his secret partner, and J. P. Joachimsen, his adopted son, were almost daily concerned in cases before him, and that the secret understanding existing between them was a matter of such common report that it was publicly alluded to by counselors in open court.

The Judge, however, with a view to assuring the public that the state of things described, if it ever existed, is now at an end, concludes with this assertion: "The Clerks of the court have had a standing order from me, since adopted by Justice McAdam as regards himself, to avoid putting calendar causes on my day calendar in which relatives are concerned as attorneys." Unfortunately for the Judge, the files of the *Daily Register*, the official law journal of the city, show that causes in which his somewhat numerous "relatives" are concerned have come before him scores of times during the last six months. The issue of the *Register* for Saturday, Oct. 9, contains among the actions to be tried before him the following:

Case No. 3304. McKeever versus Pergaman; Dupre, R. & V. for plaintiff, J. P. Joachmisen for defendent.

So much for the assertions in the Judge's so-called letter of defense. There is other and still more serious documentary evidence against him, which his friends would do well not to provoke the publication of.

A RAILROAD MAN'S MISSION.

MEETING OF THE RAILWAY EMPLOYES IN JERSEY CITY—THE SERVICES CONDUCTED BY LANG SHEAFF.

All the portable goods in the Pennsylvania Railroad Freight Depot, on Plymouth street, Jersey City, were removed from the building on Saturday afternoon, and yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock about two hundred persons gathered in the spacious building to take part in religious exercises led by Mr. Lang Sheaff. Mr. Sheaff was a railroad man, whose home is in Cleveland, Ohio, and the invitation to attend his meeting was mainly addressed to the railroad men of Jersey City. He has held very successful meetings in a number of railroad shops in various parts of the country, but the attendance of railway employes in the Pennsylvania Company's shop yesterday afternoon was notably small. A good-sized audience was made up, however, by citizens, who interest themselves in every Evangelical movement which reaches the city. A number of handsomely-dressed ladies were also in attendance, and took a deep interest in the exercises. A temporary platform had been erected for the speakers. No seats of any kind had been provided for the congregation, and they were of course obliged to stand. An organ had been lent for the occasion by the Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Westervelt, the church organist, presided at it, and the church choir led the singing. The exercises were opened with prayer, and Mr. Lang Sheaff was introduced to the audience. He depicted the dangers to which railroad men are always exposed, and the necessity for a religious experience that will at any moment find them prepared for death. He told a number of stories drawn from experiences incident to a railroad life. He told of his successes in the West, and said that in most cities he had succeeded in forming organizations from the railroad employes for the advancement of Christian principles among them, and advised that a similar organization be effected in Jersey City. After Mr. Sheaff had concluded his address the hymn "Hold the Fort" was sung by Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, who is accompanying Mr. Sheaff in his labors, the congregation joining in the chorus. C. H. Dummer, President of the Young Men's Christian Association of Jersey City, delivered a brief address, as did Rev. Mr. Marsh, a member of the Visiting Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Miller afterward led in singing "Come Home," the chorus of which was rendered by the church choir. At the close of the exercises Mr. Sheaff asked that those of the railroad men present who were desirous of joining in such an organization as he had suggested should raise their hands. He looked around, and, seeing no answering sign in the audience, asked if there were no railroad men in attendance. This had the effect of inducing three persons to raise their hands, but a large number of persons lingered after benediction had been pronounced to talk over with the evangelist the best method to be pursued to further the objects of Mr. Sheaff's efforts, and arrangements were made for a meeting this evening at which the whole matter is to be discussed.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Martin Hopkins, aged fifty-one, a dissipated vagrant, jumped overboard from the ferry-boat Montana, at the foot of Roosevelt street, last evening, and was rescued by the deck hands.

George H. Brome, aged three years, of No. 763 Ninth avenue, fell into an excavation for the Elevated Railroad at Fifty-first street and Ninth avenue, and broke his right leg in two places.

The ferry-boat New-York, of the Jersey City and Desbrosses street line, came in collision in mid-river Saturday night, with a tug-boat. Both boats were so badly damaged that they had to be laid up for repairs.

Patrick McKenna, aged seventy, died at his residence, No. 9 Desbrosses street, last evening, from the effects of a dose of Paris green, which he had taken with suicidal intent during the absence of his family yesterday afternoon.

Dennis O'Halloran, of No. 16 East Broadway, and James Mooney, of No. 200 Broome street, were arraigned on Saturday before Justice Kasmire, at the Essex Market Police Court for violation of the Excise law. Both were admitted to $100 bail to answer.

The attorney for the plaintiffs in the order of arrest against Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., filed an exception on Saturday in regard to the bail furnished by the defendants. During the day, however, the bondsmen fully justified, and the exception was dismissed.

During a quarrel yesterday afternoon, between Bridget Waters and her husband Martin, at their residence, No. 105 Mott street, Martin brutally kicked his wife in the abdomen and injured her severely. The woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital and her husband escaped.

On Saturday Judge Lawrence granted a temporary injunction, on application of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, restraining Meyer and others, proprietors of Centennial Hall, in Third avenue, from continuing theatrical performances without payment of a license fee.

Gen. William G. Mank, ex-Custom-house Officer, recently convicted on an indictment for having counterfeit money in his possession, and granted a new trial, was on Saturday admitted to bail by United States Commissioner Shields in the sum of $10,000. Mina Windholdz, of No. 117 Ludlow street, and William Kern, of No. 137 Delancey street, became his sureties.

A short time previous to the death of Washington Irving a marble bust was executed by Hollis, an English sculptor, to the order of some friends of the great author. The work was completed at Sunny Side, Irving being then engaged with his *Life of Washington*. This interesting memento is now on exhibition at G. W. Keeler's art gallery, corner Liberty and Nassau streets.

The commitment of Frederic Greehan in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, was to the effect that he had been found by Officer Budd, of the Fifth Precinct, "floating in the North River, off the foot of Hoboken street." Greehan admitted that he had been intoxicated, but did not remember the bath, and in consideration of his narrow escape he was allowed to go his way by Justice Otterbourg.

Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Patrolman Klinge, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, discovered that an attempt had been made by burglars to enter the tailor's store of George H. Morrison, No. 23 East Fifteenth street. The burglars had succeeded in breaking off the padlock on the outside of the front door, but, doubtless becoming alarmed at the approach of the patrolman, they fled and made their escape.

At a late hour on Saturday night, as Charles Hollis, of No. 210 Wooster street, was passing the corner of Wooster and Bleecker streets, he was jostled against by two strange men, who were apparently intoxicated. Hollis remonstrated with them, when one of the men struck him on the head with a small club known as a "billy," felling him insensible to the sidewalk. When he recovered consciousness his assailants had escaped.

Gottleib Zennegg, an alleged forger, was brought before Judge Blatchford on Saturday, in the United States Circuit Court, on a writ of habeas corpus, praying for his discharge from imprisonment. Zennegg was arrested last Spring, charged with forging the names of Otto Fischer and F. P. Vogel, in Schonberg, Saxony, to the amount of $6,000. He was brought before United States Commissioner White, and held for extradition. His counsel, T. P. Summerville, raised legal points in support of the writ, and the court reserved decision.

George Nithamer, a lad of about nineteen years of age, was on Saturday arraigned before Justice Kasmire, at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with having, while in the employ of A. Stoecklein & Co., of No. 72 Delancey street, collected from F. Meyer, of No. 170 Essex street, in the name of the firm the sum of $16 75, which he never returned to his employers. As the prisoner was suspected of having embezzled other collections at various times he was held for examination until to-day, when it is expected that evidence of such embezzlements will be produced.

Henry Marston was brought before Commissioner Shields on Saturday charged with having taken a letter from the Post Office addressed to C. C. Pollard, and containing a five pound note, which he appropriated to himself. He was committed in default of $2,000 bail. Marston and Pollard, both Englishmen, have been living in Jamaica until quite recently, both sailing for this City in the same steamer. During the voyage Pollard gave Marston his family history, and added that he expected some money on his arrival here. Soon after his arrival Pollard was taken sick and sent to the hospital, and while there the letter and money came, and Marston, knowing all particulars regarding him, found little or no trouble in taking it from the Post Office, using its contents for his own benefit.

BROOKLYN.

George Bracken, residing at the corner of Third avenue and Atlantic street, was arrested yesterday for stabbing Henry Myers, of Degraw street, in the arm.

Levi Robinson, a colored man, was arrested yesterday in the Twelfth Precinct for severely beating a woman named Murphy, with whom he had been living.

Patrick Hickey, a private watchman residing at No. 63 Columbia street, was arrested on Saturday night, for breaking into the office of Felix Gallaner's marble works at No. 133 Court street.

At a late hour on Saturday night Charles Nolan, residing at No. 8 Carroll street, was arrested on the complaint of William Oliver, of No. 144 Hamilton avenue, who charged him with striking him on the head with a bottle.

John E. Hendricksen, a car-driver on the Jamaica horse-cars, was arrested yesterday on a charge of inducing Margaret Seizer, a child about thirteen years of age, to go away with him from her mother on Saturday. The girl has not been found.

A boy named Frederick Miller, residing in Chauncey street, while playing yesterday in an open lot, was kicked by a horse owned by Mr. Wright, of Chauncey street. His upper jaw was fractured, but his injuries will not be fatal.

About 1:30 A. M. yesterday Mrs. Burdett, residing at No. 5 Duffield terrace, who has been suffering from consumption for some time, threw herself out of the second story window of her residence, fracturing her ankle and suffering other injuries by the fall.

Joseph Ware, of No. 151 Ninth street, and John Roch, of Seventh street and Third avenue, were arrested yesterday by Detective Van Brunt, on the complaint of John Wade, who charges them with stealing from his factory at Third avenue and Tenth street, a quantity of brass castings and lead valued at $68.

Yesterday afternoon, while Officers Gerhardt and Delahunty were arresting James McQuade, a notorious rough from Jackson's Hollow, they were attacked by a number of his friends, who rescued the prisoner. He was subsequently taken into custody with Thomas Whelahan, one of the parties who assaulted the officers.

LONG ISLAND.

The taxation of Queens County for the year 1875, for State purposes, has been fixed at $173,924 28, and the valuation at $32,320,796—an increase in the latter figures of $3,519,199 over those of 1874.

The steam-yacht Mystic, Capt. Laman, is now at Greenport, where she will remain during the Winter. Commodore Scott's yacht, the Sea Witch, will also winter at Greenport, in the Sterling Basin.

The Republican Club of the town of Flushing has organized for the coming year with the following officers: President, Charles Lever; Recording Secretary, George W. Haviland; Corresponding Secretary, James S. Smith; Treasurer, A. K. P. Dennett. There are also a Vice President, an Executive Committee, and a Vigilance Committee from each district.

Coroner Manger, of Newtown, on Saturday concluded the inquest upon the body of Thomas Way, of Woodside, who was found lying insensible by the roadside near his residence on Wednesday night last, and died soon after being taken home. The jury found a verdict of death from injuries received by falling from his wagon. The sensational statements that his pockets had been rifled and his money and valuables taken, and that he had been probably foully dealt with, are entirely devoid of truth.

On Saturday morning the janitor of the Astoria jail sent a man into the cells to whitewash them. Upon entering one of the cells, in which were confined five prisoners awaiting trial at the City Court on criminal charges, he noticed that one of the floor-planks bent beneath him. This awakened his suspicions, and upon inspection he found that the plank was loose at both ends. He raised it, and discovered that the prisoners had excavated a tunnel under the cells and half way across the jail-yard, the dirt having been thrown and packed in under the floor-beams. Had the discovery not been thus timely made, the jail would probably have been emptied on Saturday night, as all the prisoners had to do to secure their freedom was to push through about one foot of dirt.

NEW-JERSEY.

John Mahoney, aged seven, of Monmouth street, was run over and fatally injured by an Erie street car in Jersey City last night. He was taken home.

John Baker, of No. 23 Adams street, Newark, was arrested at his house yesterday on a charge of burglary. He had entered the residence of Mr. Thomas Taylor, at Irvington, and stolen goods to the amount of $300, part of which were found at the house. He is held for examination.

Henry Edmondson, aged twenty-six, and Peter Gibbons, aged twenty-one, colored, were arrested in Hoboken last night, charged with disorderly conduct. Over four hundred faro checks were found on them. They frankly admitted that they intended starting a gambling saloon in that city. They were recognized as well-known Eighth Ward gamblers.

THE POLICE COURTS.

CASES DISPOSED OF AT THE TOMBS AND OTHER COURTS YESTERDAY.

Upward of one hundred cases were disposed of yesterday morning in the Tombs Police Court by Justice Otterbourg. The greater majority were of little interest, among the more important being the following:

Michael Burns, of No. 118 Mulberry street, was arrested and charged with assaulting and robbing Victor Fiska, at the corner of Grand and Mott streets, in the vicinity of the store owned by the victim. Fiska, who is a dwarf, was robbed of $4 in money and a seal ring. Burns was committed in default of $2,000 bail.

Matthew Ryan was arrested late upon Saturday night by Officer Musgrave, of the Fourth Precinct, in an intoxicated state, and upon searching him at the station-house a gold watch key and a wire skeleton key were found upon him, the former of which was recognized by a Mr. Stone, of No. 145 Chatham street, as his property. Mr. Stone's premises were entered sometime on Saturday, during the absence of the family at church, and robbed of $150 worth of jewelry, among other articles being the key found upon the prisoner. The charge of intoxication was changed to one of suspicion of burglary, and he was remanded for further examination.

A charge of larceny against Cudlip Miller was sent to the Court of Special Sessions. Miller and Frederic Ernst sat down to play cards, the latter taking off his coat. Shortly afterward leaving the room for a moment, Miller walked off with the coat.

Maurice Courtney and Michael Murphy were charged with violation of the Excise law. They held the receipts of the Excise Commissioners for money deposited with them, but these were not recognized by the Police. A further examination will be given to-day. Judge Otterbourg expressed himself very strongly on these cases, denouncing it as shameful to put these men to such inconvenience. It was about time that there should be some consideration of their rights, and they had some at least.

Charles Douglass and James Murphy, alias Rooly, were arrested by Officer Renfrew for creating a disturbance upon a Third avenue car, the inference, however, being given from the switchman's testimony that they were pickpockets. One of them, Murphy, was identified by Max F. Eller as one who about a year ago attempted to steal his watch and chain, and he made a complaint to this effect. They were both held in $1,000 bail for further examination.

Edward Luther was charged with keeping a policy shop over Franklin Market, corner of Old slip and South street, the complainant being an old negro stevedore named Coleman Royal, who testified to having invested nine cents in the scheme. Luther was held to answer, and bail fixed at $1,000. Two other cases of the kind were dismissed for want of evidence.

William Farrell, a barber, of No. 84 Mulberry street, was arrested on a charge of assaulting John McDonald. The complainant went to the barber shop very intoxicated, and, starting a row, was roughly handled, and beyond this, cut in the arm with a razor. Farrell was held in $500 bail.

Joseph Gallo, of No. 215 Mulberry street, was arrested and held on suspicion of having burglariously entered the saloon of James Gibbs, No. 41 Spring street, Saturday night, and stolen a quantity of champagne.

H. Vaulheim, of Saratoga Springs, was charged with swindling two firms in this City, and in the absence of his counsel the case was continued till this morning. In September, 1874, Vaulheim, it is alleged, called upon the firm of Becker & Lyser, No. 26 John street, importers of precious stones, &c., and representing himself as a person of means, obtained onyx and agate stones to the value of $2,130. The same day, upon similar pretenses, he obtained like goods of Messrs. A. Y. Crane & Co., No. 3½ Division street, to the amount of $755. He was known to the firms, but feeling anxious for payment, Mr. Nichols, of the latter firm, went to Saratoga, there to find that the defendant had assigned what remained of his property to his wife, who had disposed of it at a great sacrifice at private sale, for an alleged indebtedness to her of $2,000. The defendant proclaimed himself broken, and the valuables were not to be found. Vaulheim was held in $3,000 bail for further examination to-day.

THE Fall meeting of the Jockey Club at Jerome Park, this week, will attract the jeunesse doree, as all the club meetings do, and those who object to money betting will express their preferences among the horses by wagers of KNOX'S latest style of HATS, purchasable at No. 212 Broadway, No. 533 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

PRINTING CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 10.—The Printing Cloths market continues dull and weak; prices nominally 4⅝ for standard and extra 64x64; buyers offering 4½; sales of the week foot up 67,000 pieces.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship Britannic, from Liverpool.

John P. Morris, Mrs. John P. Morris, Master Harry Morris, R. Girling, W. B. Isham, Mr. Nicholson, Mrs. Nicholson, Miss Nicholson, F. R. Halsey, Mrs. F. R. Halsey, Charles Maude, J. E. Miller, Mrs. J. E. Miller, James Grant Wilson, Constantine Von Meien, Miss Lucy P. Latimer, Miss Julia P. Latimer, William McCreery, Miss L. McCreery, Mrs. B. A. Wardell, John Young, Walter Bradley, John C. Hurd, A. B. Rathbone, R. W. Myburgh, M. C. McInerney, Mrs. M. C. McInerney, Mr. Donaldson, Miss A. H. Donaldson, Mrs. J. T. Mathy, Mr. and Mrs. Ipsen, Master Ipsen, John H. Kneeland, Mrs. John H. Kneeland and infant, W. W. Sloan, Mrs. W. W. Sloan and infant, Miss Sloan, Murray Bailey, C. M. Roldan, Charles E. Brooks, E. A. Brooks, Mr. Grant, Mrs. Grant, Miss Grant, James A. Taylor, J. L. Gardner, Mrs. Gardner and maid, Scott Siddons, Mrs. Scott Siddons, Mrs. L. L. Hyatt, G. M. Downes, Mr. Tillinghurst, G. Van Steenwyk, Mrs. G. Van Steenwyk, Mrs. Cockburn and friend, and two children, Mr. Ramsey, Mrs. Ramsey, Master Ramsey, Miss Corner, Miss C. Von Spreckelsen, Miss Marson, A. Titley, Mrs. A. Titley, James Butterworth, Mrs. James Butterworth, Miss Butterworth, Miss Malone, J. A. Roundy, Mrs. J. A. Roundy, Miss Dexter, Mr. May, Mrs. May and infant, Miss Maggie May, Master Thomas May, W. J. Carroll, Miss Griffin, A. Welby, E. C. Whitman, A. Klipsteen, W. M. Tomlinson, R. Gemmel, R. D. Perry, T. J. Quinn, Mrs. T. J. Quinn, D. P. Montague, J. H. Montague, David King, Jr., Mrs. David King, Jr., P. V. Kellogg, Mrs. P. V. Kellogg, Miss Kellogg, Herbert R. Houghton, Frank Houghton, A. W. Hardman, C. Weeks, Mr. Southwick, Mr. Adams, Mrs. Adams, Henry Oakley, Arthur Lee, J. B. Lippincott, George A. McIlhenny, Mrs. George A. McIlhenny, Rev. T. Laurenzis, Rev. Mr. Riesen, Rev. Mr. Oberlinkels, Rev. Mr. Brienhenger, Rev. Mr. Schneider, Rev. W. Butler.

In steam-ship Denmark, from Liverpool.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason, Henry E. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson and two children, Miss Scott, Mrs. Shewell, Miss Baum, J. C. Van Sylefield, Miss E. Davis, Capt. Babin, lady, and four children, Mrs. Mary Allen, Miss Mary Hedley, E. M. Landsby, Miss E. Ward, Miss Hoath, Mr. Jugla and two children.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:07 | Sun sets....5:27 | Moon sets..2:06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...4:25 | Gov. Island..5:14 | Hell Gate...6:36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........SUNDAY, Oct. 10.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Denmark, (Br.,) Williams, London Sept. 23, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced westerly winds and heavy head seas. Sept. 26, lat. 49 40, lon. 11 20, passed ship City of Athens, bound E.; 30th, lat. 48 25, lon. 27 46, a brig-rigged American steam-ship, do. Oct. 5, lat. 43 54, lon. 46 32, a Dutch brig-rigged steam-ship showing letters P. R. N. L.; 8th, lat. 41 39, lon. 63 39, a State Line steam-ship; 9th, lat. 40 36, lon. 68 26, a Philadelphia Line steam-ship; 10th, 12:10 A. M., steam-ship Baltic, hence for Liverpool; same date, 1:30 A. M., steam-ship England and an Anchor Line steam-ship, bound E.

Steam-ship Britannic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Sept. 30, via Queenstown Oct. 1, with mdse. and 115 cabin and 200 steerage passengers to R. J. Cortis. Oct. 10, 4:05 A. M., 167 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Baltic, hence for Liverpool, 5:15 A. M., 141 miles E. of do., an Anchor and a National steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship Royal Minstrel, (Br.,) Henderson, Palermo Sept. 11, Denia 16th, Malaga 20th, and Gibraltar 21st, with fruit to Phelps Bros. & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. to J. C. Kenyon.

Ship Rhine, Stetson, London 30 ds., with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Sept. 27, lat. 44, lon. 54, had a heavy gale from W.S.W. to W., lasting 24 hours.

Bark Castelar, (Norw.,) Lund, Rotterdam 29 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark George W. Jones, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Porter, 35 ds., in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Lindesnaes, (Norw.,) Tonniesen, Rotterdam 47 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Emilie, (Ger.,) Diecke, Hamburg 32 ds., with empty barrels to Charles Luling & Co.

Bark Catina R., (Aust.,) Grettivra, Yarmouth 52 ds., in ballast to J. C. Seager.

Brig Trenmor, (Norw.,) Olsen, Gloucester 49 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Martha, (of Boston,) Reynolds, Portsmouth, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Moses G. Leonard, Malsbury, Virginia.

Schr. S. A. Burr, Arnold, Virginia.

Schr. R. J. Moulton, (of Boston,) Smith, Havre 36 ds., in ballast to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Ella Worden, Young, Virginia.

Schr. C. H. Macomber, Allen, Spruce Head, Me., with granite.

Schr. Curtis Goodwin, Styles, New-Haven.

Schr. M. C. Lyon, Smith, Baltimore.

Schr. Tom Williams, King, Baltimore.

Schr. Annie A. Booth, Baylis, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Mary A. Norris, Bodine, Virginia.

Schr. John P. Kelsey, Steelman, Virginia.

Schr. Matilda M., (of Parrsboro,) Mirriman, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to V. C. & C. V. King—vessel to D. R. DeWolf.

Schr. Mary Ann, Allen, Calais, with lumber to J. Demott & Co.

Schr. Rival, Duton, Gardiner, with lumber to J. S. Creed.

Schr. Kalmar, Coblidge, Machias, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. A. C. Watson, Starkey, of and from St. John, N. B., 11 ds., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Only Son, Wakefield, Gardiner, with lumber to J. S. Creed.

Schr. Sinaloa, Robinson, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Clara E. Rogers, (of Machias,) Rogers, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux & Co.

Schr. Elvira, Bancroft, Machias, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Alice Oakes, Marsden, Gardiner, with lumber to Holden & Co.

Schr. Annie D. Merritt, Pinkham, Boothbay, with fish to Robinson & Co.

Schr. Cyprus, Frye, Calais, with laths to John Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Emma, Hallum, Bangor, with lumber to T. H. Smith.

Schr. Emma B. Rogers, (of Pembroke,) Hall, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster for Newark.

Schr. J. Atwood, Sherman, Cape Sable, N. S., 7 ds., with fish to Moon & Lanphear.

Schr. S. B. King, Parker, New-Bedford.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Coffin, New-Bedford, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Eagle, Ackins, New-Bedford, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Arctic, Garwood, Ferris, New-Bedford.

Schr. Lamartine, Butler, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. Waterman, Hinkley, New-Bedford.

Schr. Altavella, Joy, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Francis C. Smith, Smith, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Sarah Purvis, Lisle, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Julia A. Tate, Tate, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Shamrock, Troy, Providence.

Schr. J. H. Youman, Reed, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Hudson, Shropshire, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Alida, Brown, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Emily C. Dennison, Howard, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Helen M. Baxter, Lamphear, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Julia and Martha, Knox, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. H. B. Gibson, Hall, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Castilian, Morgan, Providence.

Schr. Effort, Pendleton, Providence.

Schr. J. H. Burnett, Robinson, Fall River.

Schr. Wm. F. Burden, Adams, Fall River.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Fall River.

Schr. Lady Antrim, Carter, Wareham.

Schr. Oregon, Murray, Wareham.

Schr. Nicanor, Carroll, Wareham.

Schr. James Lawrence, Leonard, Wareham.

Schr. Sarah Hurbert, Hulse, Pigeon Cove, Me., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Bedabedac, Allen, Vinal Haven, with granite, for Albany.

Schr. A. A. Rowe, Warren, George's Banks, with fish to M. B. Miller & Co.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Parker, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Alice, Ryan S., Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, Hodges, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Josephine B. Reynolds, Reynolds, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Comet, Garnett, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. D. and E. Kelly, Kelly, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Benjamin English, Baker, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Helen E. Russell, McHaffery, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. William A. Crocker, Kelly, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Rescue, Kelly, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Eliza J. Raynor, Mitchell, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Waterline, Kelly, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. J. Ponder, Jr., Brown, Boston.

Schr. Herbert Manton, Crowell, Boston.

Schr. Revenue, Phinney, Boston.

Schr. General Sheridan, Stewart, Boston, for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. William O. Marshall, Parkins, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John B. Norris, Harding, Vineyard Haven.

Schr. Eli Townsend, Arnold, New-Haven.

Schr. Nellie Lampher, Higgins, Lynn.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Husted, New-London.

Schr. Anna B. Jacobs, Jones, Hyannis.

Schr. Fly, Hazard, Hyannis.

Schr. F. A. Colcord, Parse, Hyannis.

Schr. Sterling, Ball, New-Haven.

Schr. J. Anderson, Walker, New-Haven.

Schr. D. W. Vaughn, Driscoll, Somerset.

Schr. Allaston, Steers, Somerset.

Schr. Annie Chase, Redmond, Greenport.

Schr. William Carroll, Rowe, Salem, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charlie H. Dow, Childs, Newburyport.

Schr. H. Curtis, Curtis, Salem, for Elizabethport.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 10.—The White Star steamer Adriatic, from New-York Oct 2, arr. here at noon to-day and proceeded for Liverpool.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 10.—The Hamburg-American steamer Suevia, Capt. Franzen, from New-York Sept. 30, arr. here to-day, and sld. for Hamburg.

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